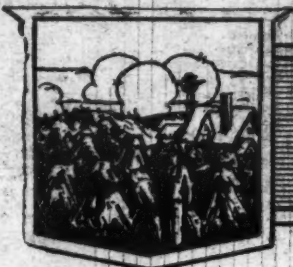


# A Farm Leader Asks Justice For Farmers---Page Seven

Official Organ of the United  
Farm Federation of America

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

National Weekly Newspaper  
Merged With TNT Magazine



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MID-WEST

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VOL III, NO 18

Muscatine, Iowa, Thursday, May 4, 1933

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# DARROW PLANNING DEFENSE FOR FARMERS AT LE MARS

## HOPEFUL NEWS! FARMER'S LOSS LESS IN 1932

Average Loss Was "Only"  
\$2,060 Last Year On  
87 Iowa Farms

ACKLEY, Ia.—The farmers can now be consoled. They are still losing money, but their losses for last year, according to a survey of 87 representative farms are not as high as they were in 1931.

Net farm income on the 87 farms in north central Iowa averaged \$805 "in the red" during 1932, according to the annual report of the Farm Business association here.

C. E. Herriott, field man for the association, compiled the report. On the basis of a comparison of 64 farms keeping records both years, the net farm loss was \$560 smaller in 1932 than in 1931. Net farm income is the amount left after paying all expenses except wages to operator and members of family and interest on equities in real estate and current assets. "Farm management return" amounted to a loss of \$2,060 a farm. This is the amount lost under 1932 conditions after all expenses, including land rentals, interest on working capital, wages for labor of operator and family at \$30 a month are deducted.

## Again Delay Trial Of Senator Davis

NEW YORK.—The trial of Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, on charges of violating the lottery laws, was again adjourned Tuesday until June 12, after Federal Judge Goddard had accepted an affidavit from the senator's physician stating that he was seriously ill in Hot Springs, Ark. The affidavit, by Dr. John W. Shier of Pittsburgh, said Senator Davis was suffering from diabetes, gall stones, ulcers and a heart affliction, and had lost twenty pounds in weight.

## County Wet And Dry Meetings On Monday

Candidates for the wet and dry referendum to be held June 20 will be selected at meetings to be held Monday morning. Both meetings will start at 11 o'clock. The dry convention will be held in the court room at the county courthouse and the wet meeting at the city hall.

The June 20 election will decide whether or not Iowa will go on record favoring repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

## Welfare "Experts" Could Boost Dole

Some of our public spirited Muscatine citizens who are spending their time figuring how to cut relief costs and reduce distribution of food to families near starvation might well change their tactics to planning increased food for the needy of Muscatine with no added expense to taxpayers.

One way of doing this would be to organize a baseball league of teams made up of unemployed men. Small admission charges or collections at each game would net considerable sums—provided the league was operated with some degree of efficiency instead of some of the haphazard methods now used in Muscatine welfare.

## BEST IN IOWA

Dear Editor:  
I am sending one dollar in currency to pay for the Free Press for six months.  
It is the best paper printed in Iowa.

F. E. Cederburg,  
Alpha, Illinois

## County Agents May Be Run Out With Pitchforks—Murphy

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A suggestion that administration of the farm relief act be delegated to persons not identified with any particular farm organization was made to President Roosevelt Tuesday by Senator Louis Murphy and Iowa's six Democratic congressmen.

Senator Murphy said in some sections of Iowa if county agents were made administrators they would be "run out with pitchforks."

## NO LIES

If you believe this newspaper is helping to reveal truths which every loyal American should know and to expose the crooks and robbers who have brought us to open outbreaks against Iowa courts, why not help along the good work?

For 25 cents you can bring new and interesting facts on America to your friends. You can give them a commentary of the present American historical picture and help skewer the grafters. See special offer on page 16.

## CHARGE BANK'S OFFICERS WITH EMBEZZLEMENT

Two Million Dollar Loss  
Caused By Juggling  
Books Says Jury

CHICAGO.—True bills were reported voted by the grand jury yesterday against nine officials of the defunct Citizens' State bank, which closed in 1932, with an estimated loss to depositors of \$2,000,000.

Charges are embezzlement, receiving deposits while the bank was insolvent, making false reports to the state auditor and conspiracy. Seven true bills, in which various officials are named, charge that they juggled the accounts of the bank prior to its closing.

Accused of Embezzlement  
The embezzlement true bills are directed against John G. Squires, president of the bank, who is accused of diverting \$37,109 of bank funds to his own use, and Nicholas L. Schank, cashier, who is charged with taking \$6,500. Assistant State's Attorneys Wilbert Crowley and William J. Touhy said that these and other illegal acts by the officers were responsible for the huge loss to depositors. Other officers named in the true bills are:

Otto J. Gondolf, chairman of the board; Hugo H. Bernahl, vice president; Robyn K. McFadden, controller; Alvar A. Landry, a director; Clinton E. Cooper, a director; Charles E. Schick, vice president and director, and Robert E. Coddington, manager of the real estate department.

The prosecutors said they will show that the defendants defrauded depositors by selling worthless notes and securities to the bank a short time before it closed.

Two true bills charge that Squires, MacFadden, Bernahl, Schank, Landry, and Cooper allowed deposits to be taken into the bank when they knew the institution was insolvent.

Two call reports made to the state auditor prior to the closing were false, according to the charges made in two other true bills, which name Squires, Gondolf, Schick, and Schank. The reports for the periods ending June 30, 1931, and Dec. 31, 1931, did not show the true financial condition of the bank, the prosecutors said. Overdrafts and personal loans to officials were not specified, it is charged.

Another true bill charges all the defendants with a conspiracy to defraud the depositors by juggling the books of the bank, using its funds for their own benefit and of knowingly dumping worthless securities into the institution.

## MARTIAL LAW TO CONTINUE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Clarence Darrow will defend the Iowa farmers charged with mistreating Judge C. C. Bradley in an attempt to halt farm mortgage foreclosures.

Darrow, now 76, decided to enter the case after he learned F. F. Faville, former Iowa chief justice of the supreme court, and William Holly, his colleague in other recent trials, would assist him.

"I could take no strenuous part," Darrow said.

"There are several interesting points that I have considered and which I shall study further. I have given considerable thought to all of the case."

## BANK WAIVERS BEING SIGNED

Executives Of Banking  
Department Report  
Fast Progress

Personal solicitation to obtain more signatures to the bank waivers under which the Hershey State and First Trust and Savings—formerly the First National—banks will pay 50 per cent of deposits will begin Friday, Ross F. Davis, state bank department executive in charge of both banks, said today.

Letters containing the waiver forms have been sent to every depositor, Mr. Davis declared. He added that the necessary 51 per cent of all depositors in both banks have signed the waivers, but they do not represent the 75 per cent of deposits also required before the state banking department will approve of the plan.

Mr. Davis believed that all necessary signatures would be obtained by the first part of next week.

Waiver Binds All  
Under the state department's ruling all depositors will be bound by the waiver plan whether they sign the agreements or not.

Ben Summerwill of the receivership division of the banking department said he hoped payments of the 50 per cent cash could be started in less than 30 days. He was certain negotiations for merger of the two banks would be completed within that time.

## SHORT BUT SWEET

Dear Editor:  
Enclosed find subscription renewal for the Midwest Free Press. The paper is getting better all the time.

Henry G. Mehl,  
West Point, Iowa

## PASTORAL SCENE

LE MARS, Ia.—Over this placid countryside today there swarmed strange figures—young soldiers of the Iowa National Guard—who, manning their machine guns and pursuing their other military duties, seemed oddly out of place. They were just as puzzled as most of the town and farm population over the "farm revolution" which flared into violence last Thursday when District Judge C. C. Bradley was yanked from his bench in the red sandstone Plymouth county courthouse—symbolical of the justice and preservation of the law—and threatened with hanging unless he declared constitutional the new state debtors' relief bills and refused to sign any new foreclosure.

## Attack New Laws

Attorneys representing mortgage holders in 15 suits were to attack constitutionality of the two bills at the May term of court here.

After taking Judge Bradley from his courtroom the band of farmers, placed a rope around his neck, made him pray, then poured grease over his head and face, and smeared the grease with dirt.

## Unrest Spreads

From Plymouth county, the farm unrest spread to Crawford county, when a crowd of 800 farmers attempted Friday night to stop a foreclosure sale at Den-

Please turn to page three

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



## Norman Baker



(HIMSELF)

"Hello Folks"

IT WILL BE of interest to the readers of this column and might prove an ideal example for mothers and fathers to follow, besides furnishing them with an insight into the mental power and moral force of the ancient Aztec Indian tribes to read the naively worded excerpt from Sahagun's "Historia De Nueva Espana" given below. The translation is taken from William H. Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico" and is made in the most literal manner. It consists of an Aztec mother's advice to her daughter and coming as it does from the heart of a mother living in the very twilight of civilization one cannot help but be deeply impressed with its contents. Here surely is to be found additional proof that human nature is unchanging, and, although none of us, of course, would concur in all the sentiments expressed by this mother, still we can observe a striking similarity between the thoughts and relationship of this ancient mother with her daughter and a modern mother and her daughter.

"My beloved daughter, that I may do towards you my whole duty, I will say to you some few words. The first thing that I earnestly charge upon you is, that you observe and do not forget what your father has now told you, since it is all very precious; I placed you in your cradle, and in my lap, and with my milk I nursed you. This I tell you, in order that you may know that I and your father are the source of your being; it is we who now instruct you. See that you receive our words, and treasure them in your breast. Take care that your garments are such as decent and proper; and observe that you do not adorn yourself with much finery, since this is a mark of vanity and of folly. As little becoming is it, that your dress shall be very mean; dirty, or ragged; since rags are a mark of the low, and of those who are held in contempt. Let your clothes be becoming and neat, that you may neither appear fantastic nor mean. When you speak, do not hurry your words from uneasiness, but speak deliberately and calmly. Do not raise your voice very high, nor speak very low, but in a moderate tone. Neither mince, when you speak, nor when you salute, nor speak through your nose; but let your words be proper, of a good sound, and your voice gentle. Do be nice in the choice of your words. In walking, my daughter, see that you behave becomingly, neither going with haste, nor too slowly; since it is an evidence of being puffed up, to walk too slowly, and walking hastily causes a vicious habit of restlessness and instability. Therefore neither walk very fast, nor very slow; yet when it shall be necessary to go hastily, do so,—in this use your discretion. And when you may be obliged to jump over a pool of water, do it with decency, that you may neither appear clumsy nor light. When you are in the street, do not carry your head much inclined, or your body bent; nor as little go with your head very much raised; since it is a mark of ill breeding; walk erect, and with your head slightly inclined. Do not have your mouth covered, or your face, from shame, nor go looking like a near-sighted person, nor, on your way, make fantastic movements with your feet. Walk through the street quietly, and with propriety. Another thing that you must attend to, my daughter, is, that, when you are in the street, you do not go looking hither and thither, nor turning your head to look at this and that; walk neither looking at the skies, nor on the ground. Do not look upon those whom you meet with the eyes of an offended person, nor have the appearance of being uneasy; but of one who looks upon all with a

## Pick Wrong Serum; 10 Children Dead

LONDON—An assistant at a hospital in Naples was arrested Monday after the death of ten children who succumbed after being vaccinated with a serum mistakenly prepared from diphtheria cultures, it was stated in Dispatch from Rome.

Numerous other children treated with the serum suffered slightly from the effects of the injections, the dispatch said.

## FEUDALISM? IT'S CONTINUING HERE

In the good old days of feudalism, when a child was born to a baron, the vassals were expected to send "gifts." Since the vassal usually knew his place in those days, the gifts were generally forthcoming. If the stubborn serfs or stiffnecked burghers were inclined to be stingy, the tip of a lance, or perhaps hot pinchers, properly applied, generally made them see reason.

Last week, a sizable "gift" was allotted to another baby—the infant son of Libby Holman Reynolds and Smith Reynolds, scion of a North Carolina "tobacco family," whose death never has been explained. Two million dollars are "settled" on this youngster, who at present is more interested in getting his toe into his mouth than in any financial matters.

He is not old enough to have earned anything himself—except the love and care which the world owes and tries its blundering best to pay to all babies. There is no record that his father or grandfather ever earned anything in the sense of giving human service.

Yet this little morsel of humanity gets \$2,000,000. Invested in 3 per cent government bonds, that will give him \$60,000 a year for life. Meantime, other children are working for from 15 to 85 cents a week in the sweatshops of Pennsylvania, and the policeman's club and the judge's injunction seem as effective as the lance and the pinchers.

Have we got so far ahead of the old baronial days, after all?—From Labor.

## FOREIGN PROFAGANDA

Evidence accumulates that European countries are spending millions on propaganda in the United States.

A member of the French Chamber of Deputies a few days ago admitted that France is expending about \$3,000,000 a year, but he charged that Germany's expenditures ran close to \$10,000,000, and that Italy paid American publicity agents approximately \$5,000,000 a year. Italian authorities say this estimate is "exaggerated."

While there may be some dispute as to the exact total, no one who keeps in touch with the daily press, the radio and the movies can doubt that American agencies, in a position to influence American public opinion, are being heavily subsidized.

The latest example is a moving picture entitled "Mussolini Speaks." In the announcements the name of the Italian dictator is coupled with those of Washington, Lincoln and Napoleon.

No American will object to bracketing Mussolini with Napoleon, but when the Father of His Country and the Great Emancipator are dragged in the propagandaists go just a little too far.

Here is a job for a Congressional investigating committee. Why not compel the propagandaists who have entered the service of foreign powers to give the names of their employers and the exact amounts received? The right kind of publicity would soon put an end to this "racket."

## CAMPAIGN FUNDS

William H. Woodin, the new Secretary of the Treasury, made the largest single contribution, \$40,000, to the Democratic campaign fund. Robert W. Bingham, the new Ambassador to Great Britain, contributed \$5,000 and Jesse Straus, appointed Ambassador to France, gave \$10,000.

## MUSCATINE LEADS NATION IN PEARL BUTTON INDUSTRY

Ten Million Gross Buttons Manufactured In This State Last Year

Iowa as usual led the United States last year in the value of pearl buttons manufactured from fresh water shells. Out of a total pearl button production from fresh water mussel shells of 15,184,472 gross valued at \$3,378,923 in 1932, Iowa—which mostly means Muscatine in this case—produced 10,501,702 gross of buttons valued at \$2,325,071. New York the only other state which produced a large amount of pearl buttons had a total manufacture valued at \$890,074. The figures are taken from government reports.

Likewise Iowa led the nation in value of by-products from the fresh water shells. The country's total value of crushed shell for poultry feed was \$56,064 of which \$53,274 went to Iowa. All of the \$119,855 from fresh water shell "stucco," colored shells and "pearl novelties" went to Iowa.

Although Iowa led in the value of finished products only six per cent of the mussel shells utilized in all production came from this state, the percentage of other states including Illinois, 23; Indiana, 22; Arkansas, 15; Tennessee, 11; Michigan 7, and Kentucky 4. The fresh water shells totaled 27,296,000 pounds valued at \$282,691.

Pearl buttons made from ocean or marine shell products last year were valued at \$2,504,303 with the bulk of the production in New Jersey which manufactured pearl buttons valued at \$536,541.

The total value of buttons and other fresh water mussel shell products last year was \$3,556,260, a large decrease from 1931 when the value was \$4,970,240. In 1929 the total value was \$6,144,515.

The fresh water shell buttons are sold much cheaper than the buttons made from marine pearl shells. The fresh water shell production of 15,184,472 gross brought only \$3,378,923 compared to the 3,839,293 gross of marine shell buttons valued at \$2,504,303.

## BANK DOMINATION

Dear Editor:

Here is one cause of farm bankruptcy.

Thomas Jefferson said, if the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the bank corporations that will grow up around them will deprive the people of all property until their children will wake up homeless on the continent conquered by their fathers.

The Constitution of the United States says, that Congress shall coin money and regulate the value.

E. S. Hand,  
Tama, Iowa

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

## SAVE MONEY

at

## STROH'S GARAGE AND WELDING SHOP

Tires  
Batteries  
Used Cars  
Used Parts  
Accessories

2457-Phones-317  
409 W. Front St.

## King Alfonso And Lord Mountbatten



King Alfonso (left) and Lord Mountbatten as they went for ride in Madrid in 1923 in expensive royal limousine. Spain has now become a republic and Alfonso is a king without a country, driving his own small car.

# BLATZ

## Makes A Promise

# Old Heidelberg

## Fully-Aged

# BEER

Blatz Brewing Company  
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To the Brewmaster:

Confirming my instructions, no beer is to be released until it is Fully-Aged. It must conform with Blatz standards in Age, full body and strength.

Edward Landsberg,  
President

Order A Case From Your Dealer



## IOWA FARM OUTBREAK LEADERS ARRESTED BY NATIONAL GUARD

(Continued from page one)

Governor Herring declared martial law in the two counties and ordered a battalion of troops to the two counties. They have been here and at Denison taking over police duties from civil authorities, arresting suspects in the outbreaks and questioning the farmers. So far 71 have been arrested by the military, and more arrests are expected. Thirty-nine have been arrested at Denison.

Attorney General Ed. O'Connor has indicted that the charges against the Le Mars farmers will be limited to contempt of court which carries a maximum penalty in Iowa of \$50 fine and one day in jail.

Erroneous reports that the farmers would be tried by military tribunals were denied by state authorities who explained the military would only be used to preserve order and make certain civil courts would be respected.

The American Civil Liberties Union of New York, had telegraphed Governor Herring protesting against the reported military trials and the governor immediately clarified the situation by stating there was no intention to carry the prosecution on in military courts.

Contrary to reports that Governor Herring would lift the martial law restrictions in a few days, officers here declared their belief that the troops would be kept in this district and also in Crawford county for a much longer period.

### FARM HOLIDAY

DES MOINES — Farmers have been "robbed by a legalized system of racketeering" and President Roosevelt and the Democratic congress are prepared to give them a new deal, A. F. Whitney, of Cleveland, president, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said Wednesday in an address before delegates attending the meeting of the Farmers' Holiday association.

#### Labor Support

"I want you to understand," he said, "that organized labor sympathizes with you 100 per cent and is willing to fight with you."

"Let's get paid for what we do or not do it. You have the power to take the great corporation which hold your mortgages and titles to your properties, in the palm of your hands. You may shake them into submission."

The railroad labor head called upon agriculturists to organize and declared that with veterans' groups and labor unions they represented the three legitimate organizations of the American masses.

#### A Common Cause

The farmers and the toiling masses, he declared, always have been and always would be dependent upon one another for a market for their products and thus were fighting for a common cause—greater buying power.

Aherence to the fundamental economic law of supply and demand and a belief in the necessity of the gold standard were declared by the speaker to be largely responsible for present conditions of unemployment.

Both, he declared, were "originated by and for the sole protection of, the selfish interests which

have brought about the greatest concentration of wealth in the history of man and have impoverished the people of the world."

The 2,600 delegates at the meeting were to hear reports from a special committee Thursday on the feasibility of calling a farm strike to obtain "cost of production" on farm products. Those attending the meeting come from 21 states and Canada.

Milo Reno, president of the Holiday association, urged the members to defend the golden rule and the Declaration of Independence against "the destructive program of the usurers of the world and the political grafters that attack them as servants of that group that have neither loyalty to God, country nor their fellowmen."

#### Pastor Heads Farmers

FERGUS FALLS, Minn. — A pastor led 300 farmers Tuesday in preventing foreclosure sale of a farm belonging to a man too ill to leave his bed.

The Rev. John Flint, a Unitarian, joined members of the Otter Tail County Farmers Holiday association in the first forceful prevention of a Minnesota sale since the governor proclaimed a foreclosure moratorium in February. The ban expired Sunday in favor of a new relief law.

"Most preachers teach us we shall eat pie by and by in the sky but here's a preacher who thinks we should have the pie now," the 50-year-old pastor told the crowd in a brief address from the courthouse steps after the official, who was crying the sale, agreed to postpone it 30 days.

#### Cherokee Situation

Some of the suspects in the Le Mars case were believed to be residents of Cherokee county, but James D. F. Smith, Cherokee county attorney said he would submit grand jury charges if the troops made any arrests in his county without declaration of martial law.

"If the sheriff makes arrests after warrants are sworn out according to due process of law," Smith declared, "I will not object. But the governor and the militia is subject to civil law until it is suspended. Courts are in session now in this county. The governor must suspend them before sending troops into this county."

The county attorney said "there has been considerable misinformation in the newspapers as to what took place incident to my statement against sending troops into Cherokee county."

Smith said his telegram to Governor Herring read:

"I understand you contemplate sending troops into Cherokee county. I will have them arrested for inciting a riot, if they come in here. If you want to send troops in here, put this county under martial law."

"Any arrests made in Cherokee county will be made under due process of law, unless martial law is declared. If any attempts are made to make arrests without due process, they will answer to the grand jury of this county."

## DES MOINES BANK ASSESSMENT PAID BY STOCKHOLDERS

### Three Banks Open Under 100 Per Cent Stock Assessment Plan

DES MOINES — Stockholders of the Valley National bank and the Valley Savings bank have been ordered Friday by the Iowa banking department to pay an immediate 100 per cent stock assessment.

The Valley National bank has a capital stock of \$500,000, and the Valley Savings bank, \$150,000. The Valley Savings, now under S. F. 111, has taken over the Valley National bank, but the order applies to stockholders of both banks.

While the state cannot assess the stock of a national bank, such as the Valley National bank, it is believed the state banking department proceeded on the assumption that it was now a state bank, inasmuch as its deposits and assets were taken over by the Valley Savings bank, a state bank.

D. W. Bates, deputy superintendent of banking, said payment of the 100 per cent assessment will be obligatory regardless of whether the bank decides to reopen on a waiver basis.

The Valley Junction Savings bank, which has been operating under senate file 111, opened Monday under a waiver plan which makes 50 per cent of deposits available at once, and assigns the remaining 50 per cent to a trust fund.

The state banking department required a 100 per cent stock assessment.

#### HOG PRICES

While the big city newspapers seeking to encourage advertising flaunt headlines proving in their quaint way that prices are higher and this proves we all will have money in our pockets, hog and other livestock prices on Iowa farms for the month ending April 15 were the same as for the month ending March 15. The federal Department of Agriculture report show this despite the newspapers' shouts of better prices.

The Department's reports show hogs selling in the last month period at \$3.20 a hundredweight, the same as for the month ending March 15. The same price level was maintained for beef cattle, sheep, milk cows and milk. Horse prices increased from \$72 to \$73 a head, but prices on veal calves, lambs and mules dropped.

## Muscantine Railway Men Organize New Unit Of Taxpayers

Meeting Tuesday night, members of the Rock Island and Milwaukee "Use-the-Rails Club," decided to affiliate with the Iowa Railroad Employees and Taxpayers' Association. Organization details and selection of officers will be completed at a meeting to be held at the Rock Island freight house on the evening of May 10.

The railroad men invited any citizen interested in railroad problems or tax reductions to attend the meeting.

Committee personnel named to further work of the organization in the various crafts included P. W. Sick, F. M. Ragan, Ira Stockings, Elmo Ferguson, C. W. Brown, C. C. Watkins, Earl Johnson, H. Hagerman, F. L. Kyes, William Breuninger, Raymond Fryor, R. E. Cullen and O. G. Edwards.

## INSULL OFFICIALS BATTLE TO ESCAPE TRIAL FOR FRAUD

### Technical Points Raised By Lawyers In Battle To Evade Charges

CHICAGO — Harold L. Stuart, president of Halsey, Stuart & Co.; Stanley Field, Samuel Insull Jr., and fourteen others, charged with using the mails to defraud in connection with the collapse of the \$153,000,000 Corporation Securities company, defunct Insull concern Tuesday opened a bitter battle to escape trial.

Upon their arraignment before Federal Judge Wilkerson all the defendants, accompanied by their lawyers, obtained the right either to file demurrers attacking the sufficiency of the government's indictment, or motions to quash the indictment.

Under the circumstances the defendants were not required to plead guilty or not guilty. Oral arguments on the technical points in the demurrers are to be made and Judge Wilkerson gave the defense and the government two days, June 1 and 2, to make them.

Samuel and Martin Insull, also included in the indictment, were marked "not arrested" on the government's call sheet. The former is a fugitive in Greece, the latter fighting extradition from Canada on a state charge of larceny and embezzlement.

## Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page two)

serene countenance; doing this, you will give no one occasion of being offended with you. Show a becoming countenance; that you may neither appear morose, nor, on the other hand, too complaisant. See, my daughter, that you give yourself no concern about the words you may hear, in going through the street, nor pay any regard to them, let those who come and go say what they will. Take care that you neither answer, nor speak, but act as if you neither heard nor understood them; since doing in this manner, no one will be able to say with truth that you have said anything amiss. See, likewise, my daughter, that you never paint your face, or stain it or your lips with colors, in order to appear well."

In Mexico, this instruction to daughters has its affect. You seldom see a woman out after 10 p. m. alone, never hear loud, boisterous laughter or actions to attract attention and NEVER an insulting remark from the men as the ladies pass by. Street behavior in Mexico is 90 per cent better than in U. S.

**B**UNK—it remains for the Literary Digest to spread—in a recent issue they told of doctors experimenting in stopping hemorrhages by bird's muscles—they must be very hard up for news to spread such ridiculous uninteresting ignorant research work—if they keep on man will be grafted with bird muscles, and part of all the animals and in another thousand years maybe we will be terrible looking—with claws—wings—long hair—web feet, etc.

## Extra Phone Rate Charge Cancelled

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The Ohio Bell Telephone Co. and the Cincinnati Suburban Bell Telephone Co. have been ordered by the state utilities commission to cease collecting the extra 25 cent charge for cradle type telephones in cases where the phones have been in use three years or more.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

# Cook With Gas

## Clean--Economical--Fast

Be modern. Use the best and quickest method.

Have more time for leisure.

Place a whole meal in the oven—be away 2 to 6 hours if you choose and be assured everything will be done to a turn when you arrive.

Visit Our Store—Let Us Demonstrate

Gas Ranges — Water Heaters — Gas Refrigerators

# IOWA ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 341 . . . . . 224 Iowa Ave.

**CHICAGO**  
and  
Return **\$4<sup>30</sup>**  
Children Half Fare  
May 12-13-14

Good in Coaches only on all trains May 12 and 13, and for trains of May 14 leaving not later than 7:30 a. m.

Returning, leave Chicago not later than 10:30 p. m. Monday, May 15.

For full particulars concerning these, also daily and week-end round-trip fares, consult Ticket Agent

E. Ferguson, Passenger and Ticket Agt. Phone 87, Muscatine, Iowa

**MILWAUKEE**  
Road

**COZY  
NIGHT CLUB**  
Cor. 3rd and Orange  
**DANCE**  
Saturday Night,  
May 6th  
**LOVEY WALKUP**  
and his Colored Blue  
Knights direct from  
Haddon Hall Night  
Club of Davenport  
Plenty of 3.2 beer, 15c  
Admission 10c before  
9:00 p. m.



# RADIO MONOPOLY THREATENING COMPETITION WITH NEWSPAPERS

**Federal Judge's Ruling Banning Theft Of Dispatches From Associated Press Leads To Panic By Big Chains; Continue Fight On Composers**

WASHINGTON—Granting of a permanent injunction by Federal Judge James D. Elliott in Sioux Falls, S. D., to the Associated Press against the unauthorized broadcasting of its news dispatches by Station KSOO has thrown the National Association of Broadcasters into a panic.

Why NAB should have expected any other decision, it is difficult to understand. Judge Elliott's course was guided by precedents clearly establishing the right of a news association to the exclusive use for 24 hours of news which it has gathered at great cooperative expense from all parts of the world.

## Fast Service

"Broadcasting," radio trade paper whose editor, Martin Codel, is the chief journalistic spokesman for the radio industry, thinks that organization of a news-gathering association by the radio stations is in the offing. "If radio enters seriously into the news-gathering field," he says, "its transmission speed of 186,000 miles per second—the speed of light—could not possibly be equalled by any wire service. In other words, radio would bring news from the microphone to the listeners' ears far faster than any press service could carry it from the printing press to the readers' eyes."

Mr. Codel seems to forget that radio licenses are issued by the government to the owners of broadcasting stations; that these licenses have no vested rights in such licenses, and that the "keen competition" which the radio is expected to give the legitimate news-gathering services will not be aided by the government at the expense of newspaper publishers. The public, moreover, will have something to say; for if radio news broadcasting in future is no more accurate than it was at the time of the recent earthquake in California, when the broadcasters ran amok and gave voice to the wildest rumors, the dependability of its reports will always be questioned.

## Another Threat

Talk by the broadcasters of establishing their own news-gathering agency to compete with the old long-established news associations is not taken seriously here. It is regarded as a characteristic threat indulged in by the broad-

casters whenever they cannot have their own way. Only this week they hurled a similar threat at the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers by organizing "The Radio Program Foundation," and announcing that they were applying for corporate papers in Delaware.

One of the purposes of the National Association of Broadcasters' "Radio Program Foundation," according to the announcement, is "to make available to broadcasters the copyrighted works of independent composers and publishers who are practically barred from the air by present ASCAP contracts."

## Educational Purposes?

The "Foundation," which is a brain-child of Oswald F. Schuette, who was fighting the radio monopoly until the broadcasters hired him, sets forth in its incorporation petition that another of its aims is to "encourage and promote the use of radio broadcasting for educational purposes."

This professed aim is rather amusing, in view of the fact that commercial stations have been gradually pushing educational stations off the air, and have been fighting the National Educational Association's demand that 15 per cent of the air channels be set aside for educational and cultural programs.

But the "Radio Program Foundation" doesn't stop there. It purposes to "sponsor and acquire deserving productions of composers and authors, to acquire copyrights therein," etc.—and all for the purpose, as anyone can see, of fighting composers and authors who have been insisting that they be paid a fair sum for the use of their copyrighted material.

## MOST TRUTHFUL

Dear Editor:

Enclosed find subscription for the Midwest Free Press.

I think without a doubt that the Midwest Free Press is the best and most truthful paper going today.

I am very much interested in and will be so glad when we can hear Norman Baker over the radio again. And I hope KTNT gets back on the air at Muscatine.

Mrs. W. A. Hensley,  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

# CITIES SERVICE STOCK BOOMED TO FAKE VALUE

**Investigation Discloses Manipulations Cost Loss Of Millions**

The Federal Trade Commission last week lifted the lid from Henry L. Doherty's Cities Service Company.

Thomas A. Mitchell, examiner for the commission, took the stand and told how Cities Service stock, originally \$20, par value, was split four for one into new, no-par stock, and then boomed until the new shares sold as high as \$68.12 each.

There were 36,419,000 shares of this new stock issued. At the top price, Cities Service Company was "worth" on the market \$2,481,000,000. It sold last week at \$2.62 a share, making a value for Cities Service of \$95,600,000.

## Staggering Loss

This is a loss to investors—hundreds of thousands of them, scattered from Maine to California—in less than four years of \$2,385,000,000. Samuel Insull didn't go much beyond that.

A subsidiary company was created for the special purpose of boosting Cities Service stock. This concern manipulated the stock on the Curb Exchange and was so powerful that it could practically determine the price from day to day.

Meantime, the most tremendous selling drive ever known was made to put the stock in the hands of small investors. Eight hundred and two "high-pressure" salesmen were peddling Cities Service, sometimes from door to door, selling it for cash or on the installment plan.

## Investors Pay for Ruin

The cash payments thus secured were used to finance the subsidiary company which was booming the stock, which is to say that the investors were taxed for the expenses of the "boom" which ruined them.

As a mere sidelight, Mitchell, on the stand, revealed that Doherty, just before the split-up of stock, sold 200,000 shares of his personal holdings at around \$120 a share, and reinvested part of the proceeds in the new stock in such a way as to give him one-third of the voting power, which amounts, under ordinary conditions, to complete control.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

# Lawyer Of Gangster Is Also Legislator

A notorious gangster, seeking protection of the law he otherwise contemns, has procured the aid and advice of a lawyer who is also a member of congress. The gangster is within his constitutional right to have counsel. His counsel, by necessary implication, is within the law in taking employment. But the affair is not so simple as its legality implies. The lawyer in this case is also a legislator and his constituents at least may properly inquire whether they want a representative in Congress who is willing to enter into relations with a gangster.

They may very properly and sensibly consider that while the ethics of the legal profession do not justify any effort for a client not strictly confined to securing his legal rights, men of the reputation and association of the appellant in this case are not likely to seek counsel restrained by strict scruples. They necessarily depend upon the resourcefulness of lawyers whom they expect to serve them with as little regard for ethical standards as the lawyer's sense of his own safety suggests. No doubt there are conscientious lawyers employed in criminal cases, but when a lawyer enters upon the defense of a professional lawbreaker of the modern type of underworld character he can hardly object to inferences drawn from notorious conditions, and these have special bearing upon his fitness for responsible public office. There is too much slackness in our standards of official responsibility and it is both just and expedient for the public to resolve doubts in its own favor. The representation of a gangster in his duel with the law is a questionable activity for a legislator. Chicago Tribune.

# USED CANDY BAIT FOR INOCULATION

CHICAGO — Bells, busses, ice cream cones and sticks of candy are an almost irresistible combination, Dr. Herman Bundesen finds. Dr. Bundesen has revealed how their use had been an important factor in the work of injecting diphtheria toxoid into more than 90 per cent of Chicago's 305,000 children under the age of 6 years.

Concerned over the failure of many children to appear at department of health and infant welfare stations for injections he said:

"If the mountain won't come to Mahomet then Mahomet must do his stuff."

And so he persuaded the owner of a transportation company to furnish two busses which were transformed into model infant welfare stations on wheels. They were equipped with bells, loaded down with ice cream bars and stick candy, and sent along their routes. Injections jumped from 40 to 600 a day.

A small motor driven street sprinkler that is operated by one man has been invented in Germany.

# MILLIONS LOST IN RAIL GROUP

**Van Sweringens Financial Empire Crashing With Huge Depreciation**

NEW YORK — The Alleghany Corporation, holding company formed and controlled by the Van Sweringens in building their railroad empire, lost \$170,000,000 in the market value of its holdings last year, according to the annual report just issued. Since the company is capitalized at \$200,000,000, this one year's losses have accounted for all but 15 per cent of its nominal value.

The Alleghany, controlled by the Van Sweringens, has sold part of its holdings to railroad companies controlled by the Van Sweringens, at prices which have lost the Alleghany nearly \$24,000,000 in the last two years.

## A "BRAVE" ACT

The president of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation says that the loaning of \$90,000,000 to the Dawes bank in Chicago was a brave act. That being the case, would it not have been still braver if they had given Dawes the key to the federal treasury and just told him to go in and help himself before it was too late?—Golden Age.

## AUTO STRIKE

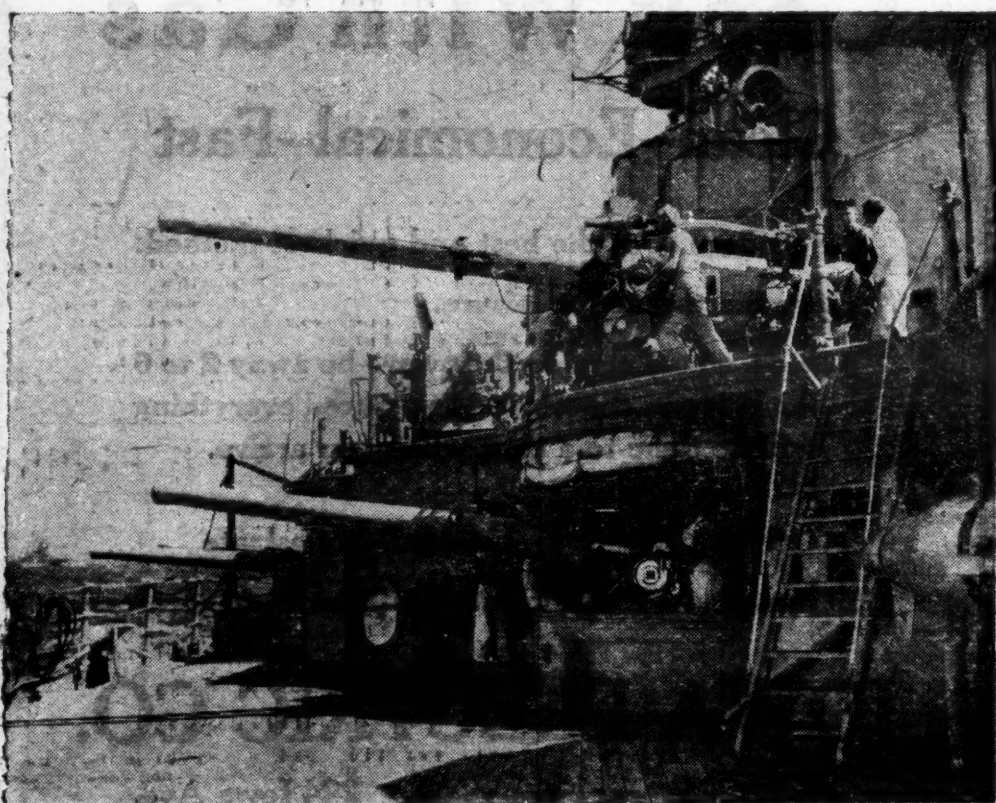
Norman Thomas talked with the workers who went on strike at the Briggs body plant at Detroit, which strike tied up the Ford factories for several days. He found women averaging 4c or 5c an hour, believed the average rate to be about 11c an hour, and the highest wage he heard of was \$3 a week. He says that he found the people all out through the Middle West hungry, worse clothed and madder than a year ago, and the country in worse shape, with a curious mixture of apathy, despair and bitterness growing everywhere.—Golden Age.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

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# As We See It

## REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION

Yes sir, the leopard can change his spots. Believe it or not the hidebound, reactionary Muscatine Journal last week had the audacity and temerity to print an editorial suggesting that the republican party if it seeks to get anywhere must change leadership.

Indignation meetings of the old guard republicans who would rather die than admit a nickel's worth of reform or progress into the G.O.P. (Grand old prevaricators) were reported held in several dark spots to protest such treachery on the part of the Journal.

Well, even a leopard can learn if you kick him long enough and hard enough in an appropriate spot and we are glad to see our esteemed contemporary finally attempting to a little independent thinking—even if it hurts.

The Journal suggested that reformation of the republican party must come through new leadership instead of following Ogden ("Tax Refund") Mills, Walter ("High Hat") F. Brown, Arthur ("Farm Expert") Hyde and a few others. As a gesture of help to the decrepit republican party which needs plenty of aid these days we go further and suggest that young republicans who may have a few of Abraham Lincoln's principles left would do well to kick out Mills et al. kick them out bodily if necessary. Their influence with that of Andy Mellon (who was not mentioned by the Journal) has dissipated any trust of voters may have left in the republican party.

And speaking of the proposed republican house cleaning some of it would be advisable in Muscatine, Iowa, U. S. A. Some of the self-styled republicans of this city should not only be kicked out of their party. They deserve to be kicked out of the United States.

But we must congratulate the Journal on getting around to the point where it wonders if something is not changing in the United States. We repeat it does show the leopard can change his spots. But his heart and brain will be just as tricky and deceiving as ever.

## NO PUSSYFOOTER

The trouble with Norman Baker is that he cannot be pussyfooter. When he sees a grafting thief stealing money from widows and orphans he cannot walk lightly around that thief's ill-gotten domain. He cannot praise a lying scoundrel but must tell that despicable scoundrel the truth.

So of course, the grafting, thieving, lying coterie which includes some of Muscatine's "business leaders" fought Norman Baker. They despised and feared the truth.

So radio station KTNT was closed. So the money that came to Muscatine from other Baker enterprises has been greatly reduced. So these "business leaders" are now suffering business losses. So the working man and woman of Muscatine have had their incomes cut—or abolished.

What about it? Not much. Just think things over next time your business mentors, those holy men who are "business leaders" start new campaigns to villify and tear down any Muscatine business. A little thinking may pay you dividends next time.

## STOCK SELLING THIEVES

President Roosevelt has taken the first steps to stop peddling of worthless stocks by crooked promoters. The Department of Commerce reports that 50 billion dollars worth of securities sold in this country in the last 13 years are worthless. Jail doors are yawning for the unprincipled thieves who sold these fake securities to widows and orphans, business men and school teachers.

Much of the watered stock and over capi-

talization as well as completely worthless stock would have been avoided by the new federal securities act. Here are some of its principles:

1. A reversal of the old idea of "let the buyer beware" to "let the seller beware."
2. The Federal Trade Commission is made a registration office for all securities to be sold in interstate commerce.
3. A Trade Commission registration can be revoked for fraud, insolvency, dishonest advertising or unsound business principles.
4. Interstate advertisements must contain approximately the same set of facts required for registration and must be approved by the Commission.

## RELIGION AND DEPRESSION

Everywhere we see misery, worry and suffering. The world is sick—sick of the connivings of wealthy unscrupulous men who have brought us to the paradox of a world with almost unlimited resources and hungry men.

Religion stands at the threshold of a new power or annihilation. People are weary of stupid orthodoxy, vapid theorizing on theology and the money changers in the temple. If the leader of our churches do not see that fact clearly their tremendous organizations are doomed.

Last week the Midwest Free Press printed an article showing the dilemma of the Roman Catholic Church. Other faiths face similar decisions—they must go forward with progress or lose their members through inaction. It is a glorious opportunity for a revival of faith.

For four weary years the people of civilized countries have grappled with the demon of unemployment. They have been haunted by the specter of hunger, tormented by the devils of distress.

All that had hitherto been substantial in their lives was swept away. The material universe crumbled about them.

And as they gradually lost their means of expressing themselves in productive work, they grew conscious of the fact that their lives were empty and unfulfilled.

Today the vacuum of their listless souls is turning to the spiritual for sustenance.

This new trend is not a pious thing.

It does not move towards formal religion. It takes no comfort out of dogmas, no stimulus out of ceremony.

Rather it peers beneath the shallow surface of these things. It is a new and more searching examination of the meaning of life itself.

It is no new thing for an individual disappointed in the affairs of earth and forsaken by men, to turn to God. Something of the kind is happening today among discouraged and disheartened millions.

The promises of faith are replacing the fleshpots of prosperity.

A great faith revival is looming on the horizon.

Will the leaders of the faiths kill that revival by repeating some of their stupid actions of centuries past?

The Carpenter of Nazareth, the Moses of Sinai would not hesitate to meet this new challenge. They would smite the moneychangers, the harlots, the hypocrites and the powerful thieves who have brought us our misery. Pray that our present leaders will see as clearly their duty to their God, their fellow man and themselves.

## STOCK MARKET NONSENSE

Do not be fooled by the spasmodic antics of the stock market.

Rising stock prices may indicate more confidence in the financial situation, but a bull movement is not alone a sure sign of prosperity.

How many persons in Muscatine have available money to take advantage of any stock boom if it should occur? How many of them if they have money would take a chance on getting their fingers burned or "losing their shirts" on the vagaries of the same haphazard set-up which

took their money in 1929?

And there are thousands of American communities in about the same situation as Muscatine.

The return of prosperity, a fair chance for the worker and small business man to earn a decent living depend upon factors much deeper and more fundamental than convulsive antics of the stock market. And another thing don't believe all you read in the headlines concerning stock market antics. The infrequent rises are blazoned in big headlines, but the price drops are minimized. All prices are lower than a year ago.

## MUSSOLINI'S MADNESS

Premier Mussolini wants to increase the population of Italy by 17 millions in the next 10 years. Italy already has a population of 343 persons per square mile. This projected increase will give her a population of 485 per square mile.

Canada has only 2.6 people per square mile. That is too little.

But countries like Belgium with 678, England with 701, Java with 682 and even Japan with 423 are overcrowded and feel the need to expand.

A century ago the population of the earth was one billion. Today earth's population is two billion. This is in spite of the losses in the Great War.

Five years ago, Japan went to the League of Nations and asked how she would take care of her population increase of a million net a year. The League advised birth control.

Japan went home and thought it over—and let nature take her course.

Now Japan is expressing the result of that course by flooding into Manchuria.

If Japan with her 423 people per square mile finds it necessary to embark on a course of expansive conquest, what will Italy find it necessary to do with her projected population of 485 per square mile?

Where will she go? What will she do? And for what purpose?

## MORE MARRIAGES

In one corner of the newspaper is a story from Rome telling how the Italian cities, swayed by Mussolini's desire for a 17 million increase in population, are offering substantial prizes and presents to bachelors who get married.

In another corner is a story from Natal which tells of a Zulu chief who has just died at the age of 34 years leaving 64 wives behind him.

Nature never seems to do these things right.

Here, on one hand, are thousands of young Italians who have to be coaxed and bribed into marriage. There, on the other hand, is a young Zulu who got married 64 times.

If we could only produce another Burbank who could breed a race combining the civilized qualities of the Italian with the uxorious qualities of the Zulu, both Italy and Zululand would probably be satisfied.

## Our Platform For The People is:

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Less taxation.           | 6. Return of river transportation.       |
| 2. Fewer State Commissions. | 7. A cleanup of some state institutions. |
| 3. Universal school books.  | 8. More efficiency in public offices.    |
| 4. Equity for farmers.      |  |
| 5. Lower freight rates.     |  |

## MID WEST FREE PRESS

Established 1930

J. M. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

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# General Features and Hints for Women

Be Sure to Choose

## CHECKS



and

## DOTS

### FOR THE YOUNG MISS

ONE can't possibly go wrong if one does choose these youthful fabrics for young costumes. The jeune fille likes color and life in every one of her frocks and the use of these materials gives her just that. A jumper uses a dotted cotton for its chic guimpe and puffs the sleeves in the approved 1933 way. (McCall 7285, 7291). Even smaller fashionables

insist upon broad shoulders and their frocks are designed to give them that smart silhouette.

Capes are loved by these small folk, and a cape that is checked and is made of a gay contrasting color is sure to please. For another contrast note, the belt is made of the same material as the cape. (McCall 7298). (By courtesy of The McCall Company).

## Real Art in Seed Sowing

Sowing seed indoors, evenly and thinly is a real art acquired only after considerable practice. The knack, however, is gained by trying out a few packets. The trick is in holding the packet flat between the thumb and second

a matter of securing an even division of sunlight. Make the rows with the point of the hoe or with a plant label for the smaller ones or some other convenient pointed instrument, such as the big blade of a jackknife, and then scatter the seed. The depth of the row for the seed is determined by the size of the seed. Thin sowing will do away with considerable thinning after the seed is up.

Cover the seeds and tamp the earth firmly over them. This aids in germination by bringing seeds and moist earth into close contact at the start. If covered with powdery earth it will be necessary to wait for a rain to pound the soil and make the contact.

All of the early garden seeds are now to go into the open ground and transplanting of others will be the order of the day.



finger, with the forefinger held above it in a position to tap the packet regularly and just sufficiently to cause the seed to feed out. When the packet is opened the flap is creased to make a little trough down the center through which the seed, under the gentle tapping of the forefinger, will trickle slowly forth so that it is possible to sow it reasonably thinly.

More seed is wasted by thick sowing than in any other manner, for when the plants come up in thick tufts from seed dropped in a mass only a very few of them have a chance to grow.

Sow seed as a general rule with a covering equal to twice its thickness. The finer the seed the less the covering of earth until the finest and dust-like need only to be sprinkled upon the surface and pressed in. Vegetable seed, fortunately, is, for the most part, on the coarse side and can be sown much more easily than flower seeds, many of which are powder fine.

The ground having been spaded and worked to a fine tilth, make the rows for the seed run north and south so far as practicable as

### HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To clean coil bed springs and other spiral springs try using a wooden handled dish mop.

Stamps or gummed labels stuck together may be loosened by pressing with a hot iron.

Scorch stains may be removed from white goods by rubbing the spot with the cut end of an onion and then laying the garment in the sun.

Indelible ink can be removed from linen by soaking in salt water and then washing in water to which ammonia has been added.

Marks in dyed velvet and velveteen garments can often be removed by steaming.

The stiffness of nail brush bristles can be restored by soaking for several hours in salt water.

A half teaspoon of baking powder added to boiling frosting will keep it from running.

Rain spots on clothes can be removed by pressing with a moderately warm iron through a clean, damp cloth.

The housefly is less bothersome if colored instead of white tablecloths and dishes are used.

Oatmeal on a dampened cloth is excellent for cleaning white paint.

## BEAUTIFUL HAIR EASILY ATTAINED

The condition of the hair, like that of the skin, varies with the health of the individual. And just as you can't turn a pimply, blotched skin into a beautiful, healthy one by rubbing with tonics, neither can you turn a dull, lifeless head of hair into a beautiful healthy one by applying unproved remedies.

The first step, therefore, towards the preservation or improvement of the hair, is to see that the general health is all it should be. A good circulation and pure blood are the proper essentials for the nourishment of the scalp. Another good plan is to regularly massage the scalp with the finger-tips either before going to bed or on rising.

Many have been the arguments of so-called authorities on how often the hair should be washed. As a general rule, however, the average person's hair, if it is kept in good condition by frequent brushing, should not require washing more than once every three weeks. People with oily hair, however, may find it necessary to wash it more frequently.

The natural condition of the hair varies in individuals, of course, very few people having hair which is exactly right. With some it is too oily, with others too dry. This may be due to health, scalp infection, or heredity. Used in a commonsense manner, an astringent lotion to reduce greasiness, or an oily preparation to prevent dryness, may be bought and used with advantage.

Finally, although the color, texture and thickness of the hair are usually inherent qualities, and cannot be altered to a great extent, a little regular care and attention will be amply repaid both in the purse and in the general appearance of the individual.

### Graham Cracker Pie

Crust: Mash fine 1/2 lb. graham crackers add 1/4 cup butter and mix well as you would any other pie crust, add to this 1/4 cup sugar, 1/2 tsp. cinnamon and mix well. Now save out 1/2 cup of this and shape the rest in a pie tin and fill with the following filling.

Filling: 3 egg yolks, 1 1/2 cup milk, 1 1/2 tsp. corn starch, 1/4 cup sugar, 1/2 cup coconut. Cook and let cool before putting in the crust. Then beat the 3 egg whites add 3 tablespoons sugar and vanilla and cover filling then sprinkle 1/2 cup of mixture on top and bake in a moderate oven.

Mrs. Harold Calhoun, Cashton, Wisc.

### Apricot Marshmallow Whip

1 can apricots run through sieve 1/2 lb. marshmallows 1 pt. whipping cream. 1 tablespoon cherry juice. 1 bottle marshchino cherries. Method: Whip 1 pt. of whipping cream stiff to this add marshmallows cut in small pieces, fold in the cream well, let stand in the refrigerator until ready to use shortly before serving add the apricots, fold in, serve in sherbert glasses garnish with cherry, use about 1 tablespoon of marshchino cherry juice to flavor.

Mrs. W. H. Andrews, Clinton, Iowa

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## NO LIES

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For 25 cents you can bring new and interesting facts on America to your friends. You can give them a commentary of the present American historical picture and help skewer the grafters. See special offer on page 16.

## OUR READERS' COOKING

### Martha Washington Pie

3 eggs beaten light, add 1 cup sugar and beat well, then add 1 cup milk. Sift together 3 scant teaspoons baking powder with 3 level cups of flour, and add to milk and eggs and beat very light after adding 1 teaspoon lemon flavoring. Bake in 2 layer cake pans until brown. Filling: Beat 2 eggs well and add to 4 cups milk and put on stove to heat while mixing dry ingredients, 2 cups sugar, 3 tablespoons corn starch. Mix well and add to milk, stirring constantly until thick, add a small lump of butter and 1 teaspoon lemon flavoring beat till smooth and let cool. Then split layers of cake with sharp knife and place filling between each layer. (none on top).

Mae Ensminger, Rome, Iowa

### Banana Nut Cake

2 cups cake flour 3 teaspoons baking powder 1/2 cup butter 1 cup sugar 2 egg yolks beaten light 3/4 cup milk 1 teaspoon vanilla 2 egg whites beaten light

Method: Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and sift three times, cream butter and sugar until light and fluffy. Add egg yolks, then sifted flour and baking powder alternately with the milk. Add vanilla and fold in egg whites. Bake in two 9 inch layer pans in moderate oven.

### Banana Nut Frosting

1 cup brown sugar 1/4 cup water 1 egg white 1/2 cup nuts, cut fine

Boil sugar and water until syrup spins a thread. Pour very slowly over egg white. Beat until creamy and thick enough to spread. Slice bananas over first layer of cake pour icing over them and cover with second layer, add nuts to icing before pouring over top of cake. Bananas may be used for the top layer if desired.

Mrs. L. M., Muscatine, Iowa

### Stuffed Potatoes

5 large potatoes 1/2 cup milk

1 teaspoon salt 1/2 cup grated cheese Paprika

Method: Wash and bake, the potatoes until done. Remove from the oven and cut potatoes in half lengthwise. Remove edible portion, mash the potatoes, add the cheese, milk, salt and refill the baked half shells. Use grated cheese over the top and sprinkle with paprika. Replace in a medium oven until the cheese is melted. Serve while hot.

A. G., Rock Island, Ill.

### Creamed Sauerkraut

3 tablespoons fat 4 tablespoons sliced onion 4 tablespoons shredded green peppers 2 cups canned sauerkraut 3 tablespoons flour 2 cups milk Salt and pepper

Method: Cook onions and peppers in fat until pale yellow. Add flour, stir smooth, add milk and cook until creamy, add seasoning and sauerkraut, heat thoroughly and serve.

Mary Bliven, Coatsburg, Ill.

### Marshmallow Ginger Bread with Whipped Cream

1/2 cup sugar 1/2 cup molasses 1/2 cup shortening 1 cup thick sour cream 1 tsp cinnamon 1 dozen marshmallows 2 eggs 3 cups flour 1 1/2 tsp soda 1 tsp ginger 1/2 tsp salt

Method: Cream sugar and shortening, add the well beaten eggs and molasses, mix thoroughly. Sift flour, soda, ginger, cinnamon and salt and add alternately with the milk to the sugar and butter mixture. Bake in a hot oven for 25 minutes, remove from pan and split into squares. Put marshmallows between the layers and return to the oven long enough to melt the marshmallows. Top squares with whipped cream.

Mrs. August A. Engel, Ft. Madison, Iowa

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# A FARMER LEADER REVEALS ILLS HANDICAPPING FARM LEGISLATION

From Common Sense Magazine  
(By Permission)

By JOHN A. SIMPSON

The President of the National Farmers Union, the largest militant farm organization, here sets forth his own views of the crisis, and the "New Deal." Among immediate emergency measures he suggests inflation by remonetizing silver, and urges direct price fixing of farm products. But he insists the capitalistic system is doomed, so that all such measures can afford only temporary relief.

For more than three years conditions in the United States have steadily continued to grow worse. Three years ago five million persons were unemployed. A year ago eight million men and women were jobless. Today at least fourteen million are without work and another nine million only have part time jobs. Farm prices are at the lowest ebb in history. Many hundreds of thousands of farmers are threatened with foreclosure. Millions of laborers and white collar workers have lost their homes. It is hard to say just how many million persons are on breadlines in all parts of the United States—and while they subsist on charity food is rotting on the farms because prevailing prices will not pay the freight to the nearest markets.

We have seen our government try one plan after another to relieve this appalling depression. In every instance the result has been utter failure. We were told the moratorium on foreign debts would restore prosperity. It failed. We were told that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans would start a business revival. Complete failure again. Then we had "anti-hoarding" and "buy American" campaigns. Results were still nil. We got rid of one administration and put in another. Now we are supposed to have the "new deal" but the economic situation of the people continues to go from bad to worse.

The worst criminals in this country are the international bankers. The man who in the heat of passion imagines he has a grievance against a fellow man and commits murder is much less a criminal than he who commits murder for hire. The international bankers commit their crimes for hire—and their crimes include the international murder on a gigantic scale which we sometimes call war.

## A Banker Confession

The other day in a Senate committee room at Washington I listened to one international banker confess that his firm had made fourteen million dollars in commissions by selling worthless foreign securities. He described every sort of crooked method of gaining the confidence of his customers and then admitted that his firm unloaded upon them securities which speedily dropped to one half and then to one-tenth of what the victims paid. It did not matter whether the victims were men, widows or orphans. These so-called financiers did not care whether forcing worthless foreign securities on small county banks meant the closing of many banks with the untold suffering that inevitably resulted in countless communities. They cared only for their own commissions.

In their pursuit of profits these scoundrels corrupted, debauched and bribed officials of foreign governments as well as those at home. In one South American republic the President and his son were convicted of taking a bribe of \$415,000. It is a sordid story, but a true one, and the saddest part is that these international bankers—in spite of these appalling revelations—still remain the most powerful influence in governmental affairs at Washington.

## International Cut-throats Still Rule

In other words, to be brutally frank, we have at Washington a government of international bankers, for international bankers, and by international bankers—though they now operate by remote

ers—though they now operate by remote control. We are facing a critical emergency, our people are suffering untold misery, but every proposal that has a chance of passing Congress, every proposal offered by the President is approved by the international bankers because it is based upon the theory that the 120 million people of the United States shall continue to pay more taxes and interest charges to the international bankers. Every so-called remedy is based upon the government's borrowing more money from the international bankers at stiff interest rates instead of issuing its own money.

Dishonest bankers, operating under a fundamentally unjust system, are responsible for most of our country's economic misery, but unfortunately there is nothing in the emergency banking bill which passed Congress that in any way corrects the basic evils of our present system—and so long as that system continues so long will the depression persist. Our banking system, as it has been conducted in this country ever since the Civil War, is deliberately designed to rob the many for the enrichment of the favored few, and it has succeeded so well that today the goose that laid the golden eggs (I refer to the American people) is flat on its back with its feet up in the air and the bankers are almost as badly off as the rest of us.

So far the "New Deal" has signally failed to treat with the fundamentals of the situation. Reducing wages of governmental employees; cutting down the bonus paid to crippled war veterans; or bringing back beer will not take jobless workers off the breadlines or put prices of farm products on a profitable basis. Until this is done the depression inevitably will continue to get progressively worse and if the situation continues to get worse the people of this country will be forced to take the situation into their own hands.

## Farm Revolution

That means revolution—and, as a matter of fact, we already have a whole flock of revolutions going on in this country. Out in the middle west the law has broken down in respect to foreclosures. Many judges have refused to enforce foreclosures and tens of thousands of farmers have signified their intention of not permitting friends and neighbors to be forced off their homes merely because they cannot pay their debts. This movement is going to gain impetus—and it is going to spread all over the country. I think I know something about farmer psychology and while the average farmer is peaceable and law-abiding, he also has a strong sense of justice and dislikes being robbed—even when he is robbed legally.

During the last fifty years the press, the public schools and the pulpit have tried to teach the American people that laws, constitutions and governments are the most sacred things in the world. The facts are that laws, constitution and governments are always inferior to human rights. They were set up to serve human rights and when they cease to serve human rights, then human rights should trample laws, constitutions and governments in the dust. This doctrine is not original with me. It dates back to the Declaration of Independence which set down the principle that "all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among them are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness . . . that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed . . . and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these powers it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new government . . . laying its foundation on such principles . . . as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

People are commencing to see that

when the law permits legalized robbery the law should be changed. Probably more crimes have been committed in the name of the law than ever have been committed against it. Christ was crucified in the name of the law. A law can be a bigger thief than any two-gun gangster. While honest men, tillers of the field and toilers of the factory, were working to produce the wealth of the nation, crooks went before Congress and got laws passed which stole—legally, of course—the property which their labor had created.

There you have the root of our economic difficulties. We have permitted the bankers—or money merchants—to control our circulating medium and our credit and they have collected such an extortionate toll that today less than four per cent of our population own more than 80 per cent of the entire tangible wealth of the nation. In recorded history no nation ever reached such a degree of concentration of wealth as we now have in this country, without a revolution. We, too, are certain to have revolution unless the wealth can be redistributed for the common good.

## An International Stranglehold

Today six great international banks, through interlocking directorates, control our credit, transportation, insurance, public utilities, manufacturers and hold the mortgages on our homes. The Chase National Bank holds 2,023 directorships and the National City Bank holds 4,019. J. P. Morgan & Company hold almost as many. They also control huge holdings in foreign countries.

These industrial overlords can crush labor by shutting down factories or manipulating tariffs so as to bring in imports of lower-paid foreign workers. They fix the prices of farm products and thereby automatically deprive hundreds of thousands of farmers of their homes. They smash small businesses by withholding

Please turn to page fourteen

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# ANDY MELLON'S GRAFT

From Common Sense Magazine  
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Old Andrew Mellon once upheld the dignity of the United States Embassy in London with his usual aplomb, but meanwhile what went on back home? In the Mellon barony of Pittsburgh corruption and scandal still prevail, with the Mellon machine maintaining its hold despite investigations, indictments and even convictions.

Mr. Liggett tell, in the accompanying article, how Pittsburgh is mulcted by gangsters on one side, by bankers and industrialists on the other. His account of the methods by which toll is collected from the public is supported by facts and figures. It is the story of Pittsburgh, but it is also, to some extent, the story of every machine-ridden American city. The alliance of the underworld and respectability is always the same; the price, elsewhere as in Pittsburgh, is paid in crime and vice and high taxes. The disease is worse in some ways in Pittsburgh than in most cities, but it is the same disease.

By WALTER W. LIGGETT

Pittsburgh admittedly is one of the most corrupt and mismanaged municipalities in the United States. For some reason—possibly because they felt they merely were following the example of their sponsors—its politicians always have seemed unusually bold in their pilfering and equally brazen in their indifference to exposure. Occasional protests by newspapers have gone virtually unheeded. Despite the fact that Pittsburgh has styled itself "The City of Churches," decent public opinion until recently has been almost dormant. For years the city's constantly recurring political scandals have been a stench in the nostrils of the nation.

Perhaps Pittsburgh is no longer on the scale of civic debasement than New York or Chicago—in some respects it certainly is not so low as Philadelphia—but no other community so clearly reveals how most American municipal governments have been controlled by a close political hook-up between crooked ward heelers and depraved gangsters on the one hand, and powerful bankers and public utility magnates on the other.

Bankers, utility magnates and industrialists provide campaign funds. Underworld captains roll up the necessary votes—and in return they demand "protection." They get it—and this includes immunity for murder. By winking at the comparatively petty larceny graft of the lesser racketeers, the financiers and industrialists are allowed to put hand-picked candidates into office as mayors, city attorneys, county assessors, judges; even in gubernatorial chairs or in the United States Senate—and sometimes even higher.

## Officials Are Docile

Public servants thus selected will not be unmindful of their private obligations. This permits utilities to collect excessive rates on water, gas, electricity, power, transportation, while they are taxed but a tithe of their real value. Governmental funds are deposited in favored banks. Insiders get lucrative contracts at their own prices. International bonding deals have been known to be profitable. Tariffs aid monopolies and keep down competition. In many ways, city, state and national governments are in position to grant valuable special privileges—always within the law, of course, which, if needful, can be stretched a bit by willing henchmen.

Pittsburgh probably is the most perfect example of this system—a system which inevitably results in rebauching the public as well as degrading the individual, and permanently impoverishes the many through its temporary enrichment of the few. Among other multimillionaires, the working of this system has created the Mellons. The story of the Mellon clan is inseparably interwoven with the story of Pittsburgh—and the story of Pittsburgh epitomizes the tragically swift processes by which the monstrous growth of modern industrialism is transforming America into

a swinish oligarchy.

For three generations politics in Pittsburgh has revolved around the Mellon banking and distillery interests, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the United States Steel Corporation and the Philadelphia Company which monopolizes all the local public utilities, and three generations of Mellons have personally been on the job, scheming how best to consolidate their power and to increase their profits.

## Knox and Reed

Mayors, governors, United States Senators and cabinet officers have strutted before the footlights—but always according to the behind-the-scenes direction of the bankers and the industrialists, when they were not themselves bankers or industrialists. Stage-managing the show, and pulling the wires that lead into city halls, state houses and the national capitol, was the law firm of Philander C. Knox and James H. Reed. Knox was Attorney General under Theodore Roosevelt and as Secretary of State under Taft he originated the policy of "dollar diplomacy" which embroiled us with half a dozen Latin-American republics and cost countless lives. Reed, father of United States Senator David Reed, cold and superior, lacked Knox's ability to appear before the public, but he was a masterly manipulator, and could smell a dollar almost as far as Andrew Mellon himself.

Knox and Reed represented the Mellons, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Steel Trust and practically every other great corporation that had interests in Pennsylvania. Their office was a political clearing house. Backed by powerful interests, a hint from them was heeded in Washington as well as in Harrisburg, and practically all Pittsburgh officials stood ready to carry out their slightest wish. One important task was to see that only "safe and sane" men sat in the seats of the mighty and they were particularly solicitous about judges and prosecutors. Of course, these legal luminaries were careful not to soil their own hands with any political dirty work.

To such devoted patriots as "Bull" Andrews, Chris Magee, "Boss" Bill Flynn, "Bar Room Joe" Armstrong, E. V. Babcock and Malachai G. Leslie, was delegated the authority to hand down the orders of big business and to dispense its campaign funds, but Knox and Reed, and more recently Reed, Smith, Shaw and Beal, for more than forty years have been the super "fixers" of Pittsburgh politics. From the time Max Leslie succeeded to the local boss-ship in 1905 until 1929, the city did not have a mayor who was not picked by this soft-spoken, white-haired old Irishman—of course with the approval of the Mellons and their attorneys.

## Out Again, In Again

William Addison Magee, nephew of old Chris, was mayor between 1906-1910. He was followed by Joe Armstrong from 1910 until 1914. Then Magee went back into the City Hall, but he fell out with Max Leslie, who promptly had the Legislature enact a law making it illegal for a mayor to succeed himself. E. V. Babcock was mayor from 1918 to 1922, retiring to become County Commissioner. In the meantime Magee made peace with Leslie, the special law was repealed, and in 1922 Magee went back to the City Hall for the third time. Armstrong, like Babcock, was mollified with the post of County Commissioner.

Judge Charles H. Kline was picked for the mayoralty in the 1925 election. He bore the Mellon brand when he went into office, but in 1929 for some unknown reason, he broke with his backers. Judge Richard W. Martin of the Court of Common Pleas was groomed to defeat Kline in 1929 and probably would have done so had not James Malone complicated matters by entering the Republican primaries. Martin and Malone together had 20,000 more votes than Kline, but in the confusion of a three-cornered fight the Mayor was re-nominated. He was helped materially by the fact that 40,000 fraudulent names had been registered prior to the primary and

were kept on the poll lists despite vigorous protests by the Allegheny Bar Association. The re-election of Kline marked the eclipse of Max Leslie and the rise of State Senator "Jimmy" Coyne.

## "Lone Wolf"

Coyne, more or less a lone wolf in politics, not only helped put Kline back in the Mayor's office, but further defied the Mellons in 1930 by vigorously supporting Gifford Pinchot for the Republican nomination as governor. Let no one suppose from this that Jimmy Coyne stands for purity in public affairs. Probably to him the word "reformer" is a term of opprobrium, for he is a very, very practical politician in all that the word implies. In 1931 he compromised a tax suit with the government for \$90,000 after it was shown that his income between 1921 and 1924 had aggregated \$753,000. Jimmy explained the receipt of these sums by stating that he often acted as stakeholder for his friends.

Coyne was defeated for County Commissioner in 1931, but he is still influential in the Legislature, and Governor Pinchot recognizes him in all matters of State patronage.

## Wants County Power

Coyne, who controls nine of the most important wards in Pittsburgh, aspires to be a power in County as well as City politics. When I was in Pittsburgh he and C. C. McGovern, County Commissioner and leader of the Independents, were holding frequent secret conferences in a private room at the Terminal Hotel. At that, McGovern should feel grateful to Coyne, for the latter undoubtedly kept McGovern from being counted out as County Commissioner in 1931, just as McGovern, who for three days actually sat on the ballot boxes in the basement of the City-County Building, saved Gifford Pinchot from being cheated out of the nomination in the 1930 primaries.

Coyne remains on friendly terms with Mayor Kline, but he and Police Superintendent Walsh are bitter enemies. Kline and most of his personal appointees seem to realize that without the Mellon backing their days are numbered. Apparently the City Hall gang has decided to make hay while the sun is still shining. Echoes of the last election had hardly died away before it began to be rumored that Mayor Kline and Colonel Bertram L. Succop, Director of the Department of Supplies, were "taking it with both hands" in connection with purchases for the City. The scandal did not become public until February 6, 1931, when a wholesale grocer wrote to the City Council alleging that contracts for groceries for City Institutions were being habitually awarded to the highest bidders.

Mayor Kline declared the grocer was merely a "disgruntled and unsuccessful" bidder. His supporters were in the saddle and they kindly allowed the Mayor to conduct his own investigation. After secret hearings, Mayor Kline dramatically removed Colonel Succop, announcing that the dismissed Department of Supplies director had shown "poor business judgment." Mayor Kline refused to make public his findings of fact and the subservient City Council declined to press the matter.

## Succop Protests

The Mayor's high-handed attempts to suppress these serious charges aroused wide-spread indignation. The League of Women Voters, Civic Club, Allied Boards of Trade and recently formed Citizens Committee passed resolutions demanding a grand jury investigation. Newspapers began to dig up evidence indicating the frauds were more extensive than had first been supposed. Succop added fuel to the flames when he said, "I do not intend to be made the goat," hinting that he only had been a tool of the higher-ups.

Mayor Kline did everything in his power to sit on the lid, but Pittsburgh's three newspapers kept demanding a grand jury inquiry. It was apparent that City Solicitor Waldschmidt, an appointee of the Mayor, did not intend to act, and every possible influence was brought to bear on District

Attorney Andrew Park by the Mayor's backers. The newspapers, however, vigorously continued their denunciations and finally evidence was laid before the Grand Jury.

On June 25, the Mayor and Colonel Succop were jointly indicted on forty-five counts for unlawful purchases of canned goods, furniture, rugs, automobile tires, oil, coal, automobile trucks, fire hose and meats. They also were indicted separately on several counts, Mayor Kline in particular being charged with the illegal purchase of an office rug valued at \$1,350 and curtains costing \$529.

Trick specifications employed in buying meats were typical of other purchases. The prices per pound bid for each cut were added, and the bidder with the lowest total for all cuts got the award. Contractors with advance knowledge would bid a cent a pound for choice sirloins—never ordered by the Department of Supplies—and this permitted them to charge 65 or 70 cents a pound for cheap cuts which were commonly used.

Mayor Kline and Colonel Succop, among other counts, were jointly indicted for purchasing three second-hand trucks for \$6,700. The trucks had been purchased from the state just previously for \$1,670, and the vendor got a \$5,000 check from the city before they were delivered. Other startling irregularities were uncovered.

## The Usual Delay

Months passed without the case coming to trial. In the meantime, city and county elections had been won by the Independents—largely due to the exposure of crookedness in the Mayor's office. Early in January, 1932, Mayor Kline and Colonel Succop petitioned the Pennsylvania Supreme Court for a change of venue, alleging they could not get a fair trial in Pittsburgh.

The Supreme Court transferred the trial to Butler County, calling in Judge Thomas D. Finletter of Philadelphia to preside. March 14 was set for opening the trial. Soon stories came back from Butler County concerning several men and women who were systematically canvassing the entire jury panel. Investigation proved that these rumors were true.

R. J. Cunningham, Pittsburgh contractor; Buck Gross, employee of the Pittsburgh Police Department; Mrs. Mary Scot, wife of a Pittsburgh City detective; and her brother, Bert Daugherty, were charged with jury tampering. Practically all the veniremen reported that they had been approached. It was necessary to draw a new jury panel. This delayed the trial until May 2. As this date approached two more political hangers-on from Pittsburgh were arrested for jury tampering.

The trial lasted two weeks. Succop was convicted on twenty-nine separate counts. Mayor Kline was found guilty only on the fifth count of the joint indictment, which charged the illegal purchase of the three second-hand trucks.

Mayor Kline's attorneys promptly moved to have judgment arrested on the ground that he had been acquitted on the fourth count, which also concerned the sale of the trucks, and that the guilty verdict on the fifth count therefore was contradictory and inconsistent. Judge Finletter granted the motion, thus quashing the verdict against the Mayor on a technicality. The prosecution appealed to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. There the case still pending.

## More Irregularities

Shortly after Mayor Kline and Colonel Succop were indicted, rumors began to circulate about gross irregularities in the office of City Treasurer Roy D. Schooley, another of the Mayor's appointees. Charges became so definite that the newspapers and civic organizations demanded an audit. Kline and City Solicitor Waldschmidt declared that an audit would be an unnecessary expense—this from a Mayor who was illegally paying \$1,350 for a single office rug—but Controller Kerr was swayed by the clamor and finally put an accountant to work.



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The League of Women Voters also hired an auditor to inspect City books. This caused many a headache in the City Hall. Enough was uncovered to warrant another Grand Jury investigation. On January 6, 1932, City Treasurer Schooley was indicted on sixty counts for embezzlement, illegal exonerations of taxes, lending city funds to himself and personal friends, and placing City checks in banks without getting bonded protection.

## Missing Bonds

When the City Controller was first inspecting the books, Arthur Burgoyne, a former newspaper man, rushed out and borrowed \$125,000 in Liberty Bonds which he placed in the safe. He convinced the Controller these were bonds to protect deposits of City Funds which Schooley had put in defunct banks. The Controller was fooled, but later a skeptical auditor could not find any trace of the bonds—nor of Burgoyne. He fled during the investigation, but later surrendered. He is awaiting trial.

Among other interests, Schooley was a sports promoter and part owner of both the Pittsburgh and Fort Pitt Hockey Clubs. He had thriftily placed almost a score of professional hockey players on the City payroll. Schooley also lent City funds to the hockey clubs.

More serious was the charge that several hundred thousand dollars of the City funds had been deposited in various banks without proper bonds. Three of the banks failed and \$400,000 of the City funds were lost. Schooley placed \$290,000 in the closed Franklin Savings and Trust Company after he had borrowed \$50,000 on his unsecured note. Schooley also was accused of illegally remitting tax penalties and not depositing checks given him in supposed payment of taxes.

## Diplomatic Illness

Since his removal Schooley has been confined to his home. He contends he is too sick to be tried, but some cynical Pittsburghers wonder if his is not a "diplomatic illness." In any event, nearly a year has elapsed without his case or that of his confederates being brought to trial. Schooley managed the campaign of the late County Commissioner Armstrong when he was elected Mayor in 1913 and was his secretary. Schooley also managed the campaign of County Commissioner Babcock, by whom he was appointed chief examiner of County Civil Service Commissioner. Later he was on the Board of Revision and Assessment of Taxes—a post that affords many opportunities for lucrative fixing.

Many well-informed persons believe that Schooley will never be brought to trial simply because, they say, he knows too much about political big shots who have systematically looted the treasuries of both the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. Strong pressure was brought to bear in an effort to have the case "localized" so that certain higher-ups would not be involved. Obviously, several leads uncovered by the investigation of the City Treasurer's office were not followed very zealously, to state the case as gently as possible.

It is common knowledge among Pittsburgh newspapermen that Schooley was not the only City official who had borrowed large sums from certain banks on unsecured notes—presumably in return for favors granted—and it is equally well known that other City officials had huge bank deposits wholly out of proportion to their salaries, which they could not satisfactorily explain. One of Mayor Kline's appointees had a very sizable fortune which he was hard put to account for, and several others are said to keep huge reserves of ready cash in safety deposit vaults. Of course, mere possession of money is in itself no crime, but when public servants borrow huge sums from corporations with whom they officially deal, and when they amass money by mysterious methods that will not stand the light of day, it would seem that further investigation might be in order.

## Wasteful Wives?

Contracts for disposal of city garbage offer an inviting field. Statistics compiled by the Municipal Research Bureau of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board show that the cost of collecting garbage in Pittsburgh is almost double that of any other city in the United States—and the average amount of garbage annually collected is 304.9 pounds per capita in Pittsburgh as compared with an average of 187.7 pounds per capita in ten other large American cities. At first sight one might think that Pittsburgh housewives throw away more refuse than housewives elsewhere, but a more realistic view is to assume that gross frauds have been perpetrated upon the public in garbage disposal.

Bids are called for annually, but only two concerns—the American Reduction Company and the Allegheny Garbage Company—submit offers. The Allegheny Company has a monopoly on the North Side, and the American Reduction Company, which was the foundation of "Boss" William Flinn's fortune, has exclusive service in the remaining sections of the City. Heirs of William Flinn, who have now become social registerites, draw down huge dividends from garbage disposal. His son, George, is still a power in politics. The American Reduction Company owns five reduction plants and is paid upon a tonnage basis.

## Mule Garbage

The City and County are supposed to have three weighers at each plant to check the company's figures, but some of the weighers seldom show up except on pay days. Wagons carrying the garbage are weighed, and thereafter the registered weight is deducted from the gross poundage when the loaded wagons are driven on the scales. After being weighed, the wagons are reinforced with sheet iron. Chains are also attached, and this brings up the weight about 400 pounds per wagon. Heavy tarpaulins weighing about 50 pounds each are thrown over the garbage and two 10-gallon cans—sometimes thoughtfully filled with water—are added to the equipment. Two men ride on each wagon and frequently "forget" to dismount when the wagon is driven on to the scales. Some of the drivers have acquired a trick of slyly backing the mules upon the scales so that part of the animals' weight will be added to the load.

## \$500,000 a Year

A secret investigation some time ago revealed these practices—though the report was not made public. The refuse is paid for at from \$7 to \$8 a ton, and since nearly 300 wagon loads a day are dumped at the five reduction plants, this over-weighing amounts to a huge sum in the course of a year. My informant, who is ready to testify before a grand jury, declared that the City of Pittsburgh was defrauded of at least \$500,000 a year.

This lucrative graft probably explains why the dismissed City Treasurer Schooley, with President Bardolf of the defunct Franklin Savings and Trust Company, had organized the Modern Service Company—backed by other politicians—and were preparing to submit bids for garbage disposal when Schooley's peculations were uncovered.

Over-charging on contracts for sewers and paving might also be revealed by an investigation. Ex-Controller Henry O. Evans recently asserted that the Department of Public Works was paying excessive sums to many favored contractors. Evans asserted that friends of the administration were tipped off to make low bids, but later were allowed extras which brought up the totals in excess of the rejected bids. He specified 78 contracts on which the City had paid \$1,100,000 more than the amounts called for by the bids, although the work was distinctly inferior.

## The Payments Grow

Newspaper reporters investigated the Evans charges and dug up much additional evidence. One item in a bid listed as \$100 for hauling away earth had grown to \$20,500 when the project was completed

ed and the contractor paid. Another item of \$16 for an "extra trench" was increased to \$360. A contractor who bid \$200 for grading a short section of sewer was paid \$822. "Contingent items" frequently increased costs. One contractor was allowed double the price of his bid because he had encountered "butter clay" in excavating.

A small clique of contractors has a monopoly on furnishing sand and gravel on all city contracts. The Vang Company, one of the favored concerns, is negotiating a fifteen year exclusive lease for the City wharf of the Allegheny River. In return it promises to make improvements worth \$1,000,000, which later will revert to the City. The City Planning Commission opposed the plan, but the Vang's have the backing of the Mayor and his satellites.

When I was in Pittsburgh, John Douglas, Jr., head of the Union Sand Company, which is bucking the gravel monopoly, tied up his tug and scows at the City wharf. He was promptly ordered away. He refused to go, appealing to the courts. The next morning his scows were found floating down the river and his tug was burned to the water's edge. Douglas declared this sabotage had been done by "the big shots in the sand and gravel racket," with the tacit approval of certain City officials. Everybody in Pittsburgh feels that Douglas is telling the truth.

In discussing the series of underworld murders climaxed last July by the sensational triple slaying of the Volpe brothers, The Press declared that during the last five years prohibition in Pittsburgh had taken a toll of "One hundred unsolved gangster killings . . . \$50,000,000 in bootleg liquor profits . . . \$50,000,000 from allied rackets . . . \$10,000,000 in bribes to officials and politicians . . . as high as \$90,000 a day from one gambling racket . . . vast illegitimate fortunes amassed in the liquor supplies trade . . . scores of bombings taking a toll in lives."

## Co-owners in Politics

This is an appalling picture, but personally I think The Press understated the situation. There is probably more vice to the square block in Pittsburgh than in any other city in America, and it pays systematic tribute to the dominant political machine. Ward leaders, aldermen, constables and policemen, and other public officials not only accept protection money but in some instances hold an interest in or personally conduct brothels, blind-pigs and gambling houses. Some ward chairmen auction off booze, gambling and girl "concessions" to the highest bidders, and the police department co-operates by serving as a collection agency—and keeping independents from "muscling in."

At least 1,500 "mooney joints" run in all parts of Pittsburgh and approximately 500 bawdy houses operate within the city limits. Street walkers have regular beats in downtown Pittsburgh and "work" the leading hotels without molestation. Organized gambling has reached big business proportions. The annual "take" of numbers and policy games and slot machines will not average less than \$20,000,000 annually—and certain high-up officials are getting a regular "cut" on every penny of the profits.

In July, 1932, shortly after his conviction, Mayor Kline decided to consolidate his shattered forces by a political shake-up of the police and fire departments. One hundred and forty policemen were summarily ousted in one batch—including several inspectors—and many firemen also were discharged. Civil service rules were ignored. Personal loyalty to Kline was the only consideration.

James M. Clarke, Commissioner of Public Safety, is a pious nonentity who holds his position because of his personal friendship with W. L. Mellon. No one believes that Clarke accepts graft, but on the other hand he conveniently shuts his eyes to the wholesale corruption all around him, and turns over the actual conduct of the Police Department to Peter Walsh, a hard-boiled cop who certainly knows all the devious ins and outs of Pittsburgh politics.

Walsh takes his orders directly from Kline—and only from Kline. It is generally believed that Kline has a very accurate idea of just what his Superintendent of Police is doing.

Walsh started as a patrolman. After reaching an inspectorship, he resigned to become chief of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company's private police force. He was ruthless as an enforcer of "law and order" during the steel strike. After Kline became Mayor, the local steel magnates insisted that Walsh be put in as Chief.

When Andy Garavin, who has the hack stand and the liquor concession at the William Penn Hotel, was grabbed for bootlegging in 1927, Peter Walsh went his bond, listing his residence as security. Andy still has the concession. It is the best booze depot in downtown Pittsburgh. He pays \$25 a case and retails the stuff to thirsty customers of the ritzy William Penn at \$5 per pint.

Walsh, with three of his police inspectors and 150 other policemen, politicians, rum runners, thirteen lieutenants, two police judges, runners, brewers and bootleggers, was indicted on June 9, 1928, on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act. The proceedings dragged along until after the presidential election of 1928. Finally 72 of the North Side defendants were brought to trial.

## Bribed or Bluffed

Some of the most important witnesses—who also were defendants—had jumped their bail. It was obvious others had been bribed or bluffed into changing their stories. Persons who had given detailed evidence to the Grand Jury developed sudden loss of memory at the trial. Nevertheless, even with reluctant witnesses, Joseph H. Richardson and Ralph Smith, assistant U. S. Attorneys, proved beyond any question that money joints and gambling games were running wide open on the North Side with police protection. One especially notorious dump was located next door to the police station and got no small share of its patronage from patrolmen and officers.

Federal Judge Gibson finally directed a verdict for the defendants, not because he thought them innocent, as he explained to the jury, but because he did not think they were all connected with one single conspiracy. He stated, however, that he did believe several rum rings were operating on the North Side. Later Attorney General Mitchell not pressed the remaining indictments.

Mayor Kline did not suspend Superintendent Walsh when he was under indictment, and he allowed his appointee, Judge John W. Orie, to serve as magistrate for nearly a year after he had been convicted of income tax evasion. Incidentally, Judge Orie's income for one year was \$118,768. His brother, Stanley Orie, was convicted of running a gambling house.

When I last arrived in Pittsburgh, all but two of the speakeasies in the First Ward were temporarily closed—probably because of a dispute over the division of the protection money. Walsh, in addition to being Superintendent of Police, is chairman of the First Ward Republican organization. Until a year ago Jack Schneider was constable. Walsh's son Paul coveted the job. Schneider was defeated, partly because Paul Walsh voted 922 fraudulent names. However, Schneider voted several hundred himself.

Both victor and vanquished were convicted of wholesale vote frauds. Paul Walsh was paroled by Judge David W. Anderson after agreeing to resign as constable. The deal was that Boss Jimmy Coyne should name the constable and he offered the job to Andrew W. Maloney. But Maloney had been defeated for the nomination as alderman of the First Ward by Thomas Flannigan after a bitter fight and Flannigan refused to have his rival serving under him as constable. However, Coyne insisted and Maloney, who also is a city detective, finally was appointed.

Superintendent Walsh, incidentally, hates Coyne, and when Maloney got the

Please turn to page ten

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



# MR. MELLON'S PITTSBURGH

(Continued from page nine)

Job the First Ward speakeasies were promptly closed. After a few days, word suddenly spread that "the heat is off." Bars were running full blast in a few minutes. Evidently the rival higher-ups had reached some amicable agreement. Police reporters estimate that a constable's job in the populous down town wards often is worth \$20,000 a year.

## Shakedown Results

Constables in Pennsylvania have the authority to conduct raids and this makes it easy to shake down resorts in their jurisdictions. Aldermen and justices of the peace also have considerable power within ward limits. Under the Pennsylvania law, the constables every three months must present to the nearest District Judge a report of the lawlessness or vice existing in their bailiwicks. The quarterly report of the constables is ironically known as "The parade of the blind men."

The vice interests received a rude jolt last September when Judge Frank P. Patterson exploded with wrath after hearing a score of constables from the worst wards in Pittsburgh blandly report that everything was serene. It was shortly after the Volpe murders. Gambling, slot machines, speak-easies and bawdy houses were running wide open in all the downtown and "Strip" wards.

Consternation reigned throughout the Pittsburgh underworld when it was learned that Judge Patterson had tried to turn the quarterly parade of the blind men into a sight-seeing expedition. Of course, most of the constables dared not report the very men who had been paying them for protection, but when a majority of them came back silent a second time, Judge Patterson ordered an investigation.

Practically all the investigating was done in a desultory way by County detectives, aided by State troopers. Federal prohibition officers also made a few raids. The Pittsburgh police failed to co-operate and most of the constables merely utilized the scare for additional shake-downs. Nevertheless the moonie joints, bawdy houses and gamblers were cautious for a few weeks. The September grand jury indicted 70 persons on various charges.

One of the most amusing side lights of this foray against the racketeers was the fact that the Monaca Club, a gambling joint in the fashionable Forbes Avenue district, owned by Tom Coyne (brother of Boss Jimmy Coyne), Tom Dolan and "Goose" Goslin, the ball player, continued to run wide open for six weeks after the District Judge delivered his ukase, although it was located just across the street from the Oakland Police Station. Finally the situation became so notorious that it had to be closed.

There is not the slightest doubt that the speakeasies, bawdy houses and gambling joints in Pittsburgh are paying for protection—and so are the horde of lesser racketeers who operate under the wings of various ward chairmen, terrorizing grocers into buying bread from certain bakers; pushing particular brands of ice cream and confectionery; or "persuading" cigar stores to purvey only the kind of tobaccos and cigarettes on which racketeers can collect a commission.

## 104 Murders

Pittsburgh police reporters are almost unanimous in believing that the Volpe brothers were brought into Pittsburgh from the outlying borough of Wilmerding to organize the various rackets better—and this probably is the real reason why the police failed to arrest the supposed perpetrator of this triple murder. Joe Spinella, alias "Big Mike," who was indicted for the murders on the testimony of five witnesses, was allowed to leave town unmolested, although for a time he actually was under police surveillance in a house in East Pittsburgh. His arrest might have been embarrassing. There has not been a single conviction in Pittsburgh's 104 gang murders.

An ex-police reporter, apparently affluent though he has no visible means of

support, who continues to frequent the Central Police Station and City-County building, is generally presumed to be the administration pay-off man.

Since almost every form of vice and crime has been put on a dividend-paying basis in Pittsburgh—all with police protection—it is plain that through its alliance with bankers, public utility magnates and industrialists, the under-world profits materially. But what do its big business partners get in return for the saturnalia of corruption which they sanction?

The answer is easy:

The combined revenue of the Equitable Gas Company, Duquesne Light Company, Allegheny Steam Heat Company, Pittsburgh Motor Coach Company, Bell Telephone Company, Pennsylvania Water Company and Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, is approximately \$100,000,000 annually.

Practically all of these corporations, except the Bell Telephone Company, are subsidiaries of the Philadelphia Company which is owned by the Mellons and the Byllesby interests. Political control enables these concerns to pay lower taxes than they justly should, and at the same time to collect excessive rates on highly inflated valuations. Taxes, of course, are largely determined by the city and county, but rates are supposed to be controlled by the State Public Service Commission, and even a slight increase is more than sufficient to take care of all campaign contributions.

The late Arthur Thompson, head of the Equitable Gas Company, paid the hospital bills of W. B. Ainey, then chairman of the Public Service Commission, when Ainey had before him protests by the people of Pittsburgh against extortionate gas rates. Ainey dismissed the case. On a salary of \$10,000 per annum Ainey had banked \$186,000 in five years. He resigned when this was discovered.

## Too Much in Bank

James S. Benn, another Public Service Commissioner, likewise quit under fire when it was found that he had banked \$650,000 in ten years. Governor Pinchot has hinted that he has equally incriminating evidence against several other members of the state regulatory board. This may explain why they allowed the Pittsburgh Railways Company to increase its fare to ten cents, based on a capitalization of about five times the actual value of the property. The same is true of the Duquesne Light Company. In 1929 it showed earnings of 10.5 per cent. The next year it was allowed to issue an additional million of common stock to absorb the excess.

Incidentally, Arthur Thompson used Equitable Gas Company funds—paid for in the last analysis by the people of Pittsburgh—to hire S. S. Weyer, a reactionary economist, to write a propagandistic book on power which was distributed free; it is interesting to know that Herbert Hoover personally contributed to help pay for succeeding editions.

Mayor Kline and the Pittsburgh City Council co-operate nobly with the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission. They take no action to compel rate reductions for gas, light, water or power, and they permit the Pittsburgh Motor Coach Company to charge a twenty-five cent fare whether the passenger rides six blocks or six miles.

The round trip to outlying public parks is 75 cents, which effectually keeps them from being patronized by the poor. The Motors Coach Company is a subsidiary of the Pittsburgh Railways Company. It has a monopoly and operates with infrequent and insufficient service. Its main objective is to keep out possible competitors of the street car company.

The Parmalee Transportation Company has a monopoly of taxi-cabs—it is easy to get a monopoly on most anything in Pittsburgh if you pay enough—and as late as February, 1932, two independent concerns were refused certificates. As a result of this monopoly, taxi rates are extortionate. As might be predicted, taxes in Pitts-

burgh have reached the point where they are confiscatory. When Kline became Mayor, in 1926, the City required \$20,209,822 annually. Last year the operating cost was approximately \$27,000,000.

J. W. Bamford of the Building Owners' Association says that building owners of Pittsburgh pay taxes averaging 55.2 cents per rentable square foot as compared to an average of 32.4 cents per square foot in 64 other American cities. Taxes are the biggest item in building operation.

## It's An Investment

Pittsburgh's system of secret assessments results in gross favoritism—and this is another reason why bankers, public utility heads and industrialists are willing to invest money in politics. Councilman Robert Garland recently asserted that publicity of assessments would save the City at least \$1,000,000 annually. His figures are conservative. Most of the steel mills pay taxes on an extremely low valuation, and all the banks avoid a fair assessment on personal property.

Tax dodging by the rich, who have political pull, can only result in putting heavier burdens upon the poor. Even before the depression thousands of humble home owners and small business men found it increasingly difficult to meet tax bills. Today many homes are faced with tax foreclosures and hundreds of business men have been driven into bankruptcy. More than \$7,000,000 in City taxes are delinquent and \$1,500,000 is overdue in water rentals.

Bonding of public officials and insurance on public buildings is another lucrative business which subservient officials usually give to the political banks or their satellites—and sometimes sizable deposits of public funds have been known to remain in banks for considerable time without interest.

In fact, the real "big dough racket" in Pittsburgh is conducted not by gangsters but by so-called "leaders of the community," and the amounts of money which they mulct from the public annually make the vice-mongers look like penny ante pickers. Profits of bootlegging, gambling and prostitution are vast—at least they were before the depression—but year in and year out they fall far short of the stupendous sums which these "respectable" racketeers extort from tax payers and public utility users.

## Citizens Are Helpless

Why do not decent citizens revolt against conditions which are dragging Pittsburgh's name through the dirt and seriously handicapping its material progress? They do—and there are decent citizens in Pittsburgh—many of them—although they have been almost helpless in the face of the close alliance between its leading financiers and the lowest types of professional spoliemen.

Flagrant vote frauds, for instance, are the rule rather than the exception at Pittsburgh elections. Some of the "miracle wards"—which frequently bring in more ballots than they have registered voters—customarily delay returns until the ward leaders can learn just what is required of them. It is notorious that three different candidates for governor have been deliberately counted out in the Allegheny County Building, and in municipal elections it has been comparatively easy to "manufacture" majorities for the machine's nominees.

No less than 211 persons were indicted for frauds in the 1931 primaries including Paul Walsh, son of the Superintendent of Police; Jackie Schneider, First Ward Constable; P. J. O'Malley, Lieutenant of State Senator Coyne; Howard Neely, aide of State Senator James Coyne and Fourth Ward Chairman; Ed Sullivan, kinsman of Congressman Sullivan; Gus Greenlee, "Hill" numbers baron; and others.

Thousands of fraudulent tax receipts were issued to ward heelers, City and County employees and various other racketeers in batches of 100 or more. O'Malley obtained 2,800 tax receipts. Neely is said to have distributed 7,800.

## A Forgotten Man

To the surprise of everyone in Pittsburgh, seventy-seven of the defendants, including Walsh, Schneider and others, were convicted. A mob of hangers-on first booed and then tried to assault the first jury that brought in a verdict of guilty. Politically-minded judges soon remedied the faux pas of the jurors. Only fifteen of the convicted men were sentenced to jail and most of these were paroled before they served a single day in prison. When I was in Pittsburgh in October, only one of the ballot box stuffers was still in a cell. He was known in Pittsburgh as "The Forgotten Man."

Despite wholesale repeating and ballot box stuffing, the machine suffered a severe set-back in the 1931 election. Pittsburgh has nine councilmen-at-large who are elected for four year terms. Of the four councilmen chosen in 1931, three—Robert Garland, P. J. McArdle and Charles Anderson—ran as independents and their victory shattered the Mellon slate. Independents also elected two County Commissioners. Independents predict that in the 1933 election they will elect a majority of the Council and permanently retire Mayor Kline. In the 1932 presidential election the Democrats carried Allegheny County.

In their pursuit of political power—and profits—the aristocratic bankers have not scrupled to work with the most disreputable elements of the underworld. W. L. Mellon has attended political beer picnics frequented by the lowest political hangers-on and it is not without significance that his illustrious uncle's Federal sleuths did not disturb the hilarity on those particular occasions.

## Raid Wrong Places

More than once Prohibition agents have been removed—certainly with the consent if not at the direction of Andrew Mellon—not because they were derelict in their duty, but because raids on "protected spots" were alienating underworld support from Mellon candidates. Mayors and County Commissioners who got the Mellon backing have been professional spoliemen almost without exception.

Three professional gamblers, two proprietors of bawdy houses, two ex-convicts, and one notorious "fence" actually were members of the City and County Republican Central Committee when W. L. Mellon was head of the State Central Committee. Nettie Gordon, queen of the red light district, was on the committee and contributed \$10,000 to the Pepper cause.

Perhaps that is one reason why Nettie continues to enjoy immunity and why the quickest way for a Pittsburgh cop to get himself dismissed is to enter her premises without an invitation. The case of this bawdy house keeper is not an isolated instance.

To a great degree the responsibility for Pittsburgh's political rottenness rests squarely upon the shoulders of Andrew S. Mellon. For years he has been the most powerful figure in Pittsburgh. Long before he entered the Cabinet his henchmen controlled both the city and the state—co-operating of course with the Vares of Philadelphia—and as Secretary of the Treasury he not only dictated every important Federal appointment in Pennsylvania, but personally headed the Prohibition Unit—a notoriously corrupt organization, by the way. His nephew, W. L. Mellon, was Chairman of the Republican State organization; and his brother, R. B. Mellon, is reputed to have put his seal of approval on the various handymen who have held key positions in the political machine which has systematically looted the City and County.

In all fairness, it is difficult to see how the dominant members of this famous family can absolve themselves from responsibility for the conditions that have made the phrase "as crooked as a Pittsburgh politician" fighting words even when used among thieves, bank robbers, pickpockets, high-jackers and divers other gentry who are not exactly jealous of their honor.



# CHEAT FARMER BY LAWS THAT HELP WEALTHY

Readers Asks Why Rich  
Get Favors And Poor  
Get Starvation

By E. S. Hand of Tama, Iowa  
Member of the U. F. F. A.  
Farmers, how does this resolution appeal to your good judgment? Here is the excuse for the six-hour day:

Whereas the emergency has brought about conditions injuriously affecting the trade between the peoples of the various states that business is stagnant, unemployment, undernourishment, destitution, and want have been steadily increasing. While millions of citizens, ready and able to work, cannot secure the opportunity to do so, millions of others are working in factories and industrial establishments 10, 12, 13, 14, and even 16 hours per day, producing goods shipped and used in interstate commerce, to the detriment of the whole people of the United States.

And here is the excuse for the so-called Farm Relief bill which will be a worse failure than the Farm Board in the end. The magazine Editor Secretary of Agriculture is going to take 25 per cent of the farms out of cultivation, at a time when men are starving and out of work. What do you think of such a scheme from the great learned men of the East? Cut food production 25 per cent and farm labor 25 per cent, which also cuts freight tonnage and farm products 25 per cent and so on down the line. Aren't those two bills very inconsistent to say the least.

Well after that is said and done, then we have the great Muscle Shoals project which will put millions of fertile acres of farm lands under cultivation. And yet Henry Wallace says, farm production and farm labor must be cut 25 per cent to feed the starving. Where is the consistency of such contradictory legislation?

The same old story, the taxpayer's dollars to feed the extension workers and county agents who try to get the farmers to raise more crops. And the Farm Board getting the taxpayer's dollars to get him to raise less crops, while the political job holders get his last dollar.

Would it not be more sensible and business like to cut off the taxpayer's support to the Farm Bureau, county agent system and extension department and raise the purchasing power of the people so they might have the wherewith to purchase the necessities of life, and maintain our standard of living. There is no surplus of foods if the hungry and naked were fed and clothed. And if the farmers and labor were given their share of the profits derived from the sale of their products, we would not be in this deplorable condition today.

The laborers and farmers have built and fed the nation and have produced all the wealth, and owe all the debts to a few that have done nothing only manipulate and control the products of their labors by unfair means. Why should our Government give special legislation and favors to a corporation that has never produced a dollar's worth of wealth; only monopolize the products and labor of others to their own selfish benefit. Why should a multi-millionaire be guaranteed a profit on his business while a poor man is denied the right to work and make an honest living? Why is it so?

As long as the Wall Street financiers control and dictate the legislation, as they have done the last 10 years and are doing now, the common people will sink lower in the depths of poverty and peonage.

## BROODER HOUSE CORNERS

If you are using a square brooder house, it probably would be best to round out the corners by using either wire netting or roofing paper. Chicks are sometimes inclined to pile into corners, but if they are rounded out in this way until the chicks are several weeks old such piling is prevented.

JOIN NOW

ACT TODAY



## NO LIES

If you believe this newspaper is helping to reveal truths which every loyal American should know and to expose the crooks and robbers who have brought us to open outbreaks against Iowa courts, why not help along the good work?

For 25 cents you can bring new and interesting facts on America to your friends. You can give them a commentary of the present American historical picture and help skewer the grafters. See special offer on page 16.

## Farm Crop Season Varies According To Its Location

The American farmer must carry on his work from frost to frost, a period varying from one-third to one-half of the year.

In Florida and Texas the crop season is about 240 days, becoming shorter as one progresses north until in New York State it is only 150 days and in the famous potato region of Aroostock County in the northern tip of Maine, but 120 days. Cotton is raised in the area of the United States having a growing season of 200 to 240 days; corn in sections with seasons of 140 to 180 days. Winter wheat is raised in those parts of the country with frost to frost season of 160 to 200 days, but spring wheat is grown chiefly where the crop season is 140 days or less.

## WHEAT AND FLOUR

Dear Editor:

The farmer is selling his wheat and other products for one half or less of what he did, but his flour and other necessities are costing just as much. Prices—50 years ago—wheat 85 cents a bushel and best flour \$3.50 a hundred pounds; 40 years ago—wheat 80 cents a bushel and flour \$2.30 a hundred; 20 years ago—wheat still 80 cents a bushel and flour \$2.90; present price of wheat 39 cents a bushel—and flour is \$2.80 a hundred! The big millers are still charging \$2.80 for flour, though wheat is costing only half what it did before.

The explanation of this price gouging is that the big milling concerns have bought up all the little local mills which used to make flour for every neighborhood, and closed them up.

The solution of all this is to unite and drive the robbers out of business.

G. M.,  
Decatur, Ill.

## Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.  
Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.  
Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

## Marked Grain Helps In Stopping Thefts

By A. P. Van Kirk

Grain can be marked easily so that identification is impossible in case it is stolen. I distribute bits of paper bearing my initials and full address all through my grains, and am especially careful to put plenty in the corners. I prepare the strips by using a typewriter and carbon paper. That way I can make several copies at a time. I type the initials and address as many times as possible on a sheet of paper. The lines are double spaced so I can cut between them.

Thieves usually steal grain at night so they wouldn't see the little pieces of paper. As they drove from the bin those on top would blow off so by daylight there would be nothing to warn the thieves. However, when they went to dump the grain at the elevator, other pieces would fly up, be easily seen and require explanation from an honest buyer.—Capper's Farmer.

## FRIED CHICKEN PROFITS

There's a demand from roadside customers for frying chickens most of the year. That is what V. M. Tertrum learned. He is operating a combined poultry plant, rabbitry and fox farm in Polk county, Iowa. During last summer he sold about 350 fryers after the normal season had passed. Late in September he began brooding a lot of baby chicks for the pre-holiday trade around the first of December.

"Lately we have been hatching chicks right along to give us a steady run of fryers," he explained. "There is no trouble in selling them because almost everybody likes fried chicken. The only reason fryers have been a seasonal product heretofore is because they have been a byproduct of pullet raising and egg production. With modern methods of chicken raising, there is no reason why fryers should not become a staple output of the poultry plant. We have found the demand good and we propose to develop our fryer business to the extent that our trade justifies." — Capper's Farmer.

Italy's wheat harvest for this year has been officially estimated at 7,300,000 metric tons, the largest on record.

## FARM WOMAN ASKS LEGISLATORS TO BRING REAL FARMER RELIEF INSTEAD OF USELESS RED TAPE

Dear Editor:

How many millions of us farmers wait in vain for the legislatures of different states to pass laws for the relief of the agricultural class. We are afraid it is the same old story, every farmer is for himself, sink or swim as best as he can.

Thousands have lost their homes and farms and thousands will lose them. But if prices go a little higher slowly, a lot of them can still save their life earnings they invested in their farms. In this civilized age how hopeless it looks to think that the legislatures of the states and nation have not the will and brain power to help the agricultural class so the individual farmer can notice it.

When it comes to banking and beer laws they sure can speed things up in a certain number of hours if necessary. If there had been a law that the agricultural class had always received the cost of production it probably would have helped a lot. The nation would not be in the state it finds itself in today — millions out of work in cities, loss of homes and farms in rural districts.

## A Lesson

This depression ought to be a great lesson to the law-making bodies of the state and nation to guard against something of the kind in future years, but it is doubtful if it will. No individual can control it, it takes the combined power of the states and nation to look after the welfare of the citizens of the whole country. The world is moving fast, future depressions may come faster and go faster, but may hit harder than now. It looks like the reins of the government must be held tighter to lead in a straight line than it does now.

Here is a good example: The farmer calls for help, the urgent kind that gets immediate action. But as it is now several feeble calls come to the state capital and national capital. Slowly Congress takes it up; so much red tape, arguments, laid aside, amendments, pulled apart, finally it may get going. But there are so many

belts, shafts, chains, pulleys, all worn out that at the end it hardly moves and gets nowhere.

That is the kind of farm relief we farmers have always been getting. How much good does it do the individual farmer? WHY DO CONGRESSMEN NOT LOOK AT THE OTHER END. HOW MUCH GOOD ARE THEIR LAWS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL FARMER? THAT IS WHERE TO LOOK, BUT SO FAR NONE HAS HAD THE BRAINS TO DO THAT. DIRECT ACTION IS NEEDED. HUMAN MIND USES ITS INVENTIVE GENIUS ON MACHINERY. WHY NOT USE IT IN STATE AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WHERE IT IS NEEDED? HOW SIMPLE AND PLAIN IT IS TO GIVE SUCH ADVICE, BUT HOW HARD AND IMPOSSIBLE TO GET ACTION OUT OF THOSE PERSONS WE ELECTED TO REPRESENT US AND LOOK AFTER OUR INTERESTS so we citizens can work, keep our homes and farms. The short time we human beings are on this earth, in this civilized age, we should have a good standard of living. Every one who has ambition to work and progress, surely is entitled to that much. But greed and jealousy lead among persons and organizations who make the laws to play into their own hands. It is easy to see and point out faults, BUT THAT IS ALL THE GOOD IT DOES.

Hattie Kroeger,  
Wilton, Iowa

## CORRECTION

In the article "Keep Surplus Eggs In Water Solution," in our April 6 issue, the United States Department of Agriculture incorrectly gave the water glass solution as one quart of water glass to nine gallons of water. This should have been one quart of the water glass to nine quarts of water.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

# FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

# The U. F. F. A.

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today. Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

## JOIN NOW! UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.  
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.  
Secretary



# LETTERS FROM READERS ON INTERESTING TOPICS

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

## SAYS BIG BANKING INTERESTS BEGAN EUROPEAN FIGHT

Dear Editor:

You are printing the truth. Most of the daily newspapers and magazines are either owned or controlled by the money powers. There are very few people that really know what is causing the hard times.

The money powers in Wall Street got this country under their power, then they cast their eyes longingly at the old country. They knew that to rule they would have to force the price of labor and raw material to the level below that of the old world.

To bring this about the international bankers in Wall Street have been quietly drawing the money out of circulation to cause a stagnation of business and through want force the people to work for less and less. Former Ambassador Gerard boasted of this seven or eight man rule about two years ago he came out in the papers with the statement that at that time sixty five men ruled the U. S. that when they got it down to where seven or eight ruled the U. S. they could rule the world.

**Fleece Swedes**  
We have seen the sixty five dropping out along the way, Swift, Armour, Eastman, and a lot of others. They used Kruger to fleece the Swedish people then cast him off, we know what he did. Now it seems there is another like instance in Canada they are trying to keep quiet. The seven men are the seven head international bankers in Wall Street, and the eighth, the dictator they are trying to prepare the public to receive.

General Smedley D. Butler when running for Senator of Pennsylvania put out a folder, and in it he said, "I am opposed to sending American boys to be killed abroad in defense of the investments of international bankers." This from one of their high command in France a general in fact, that takes the patriotic issue out of the war and leaves it premeditated cold blooded wholesale murder.

Another thing Butler said was, "I am opposed to laying the burden of Europe's debts on the backs of our people. It is time for the American government to give its attention to its own people at home."

**Foreign Debts**  
Regarding the cancellation question it is the privilege of every American citizen to know what it is all about before forming a hasty conclusion on the subject.

One thing is now pretty generally understood that was not apparent at the time the suspensions of payments were first suggested and lauded as a means of ending the depression. The belated discovery is that international bankers loaned large sums of money to foreign countries during the World War and that payments of principal and interest are delayed, and under present conditions endanger us. Now if the American Government excuses payments, reduces the debts, or cancels them entirely, it will be easier and surer for international bankers to make their collections. Hence when cancellation is ad-

vised it is well to remember the financiers are proposing no cancellation of the debts due them. They want them in full. The cancellation covers only the debt due our government. If these debts are not paid by the foreign debtors they must be paid with interest by the tax payers of America. We yet owe \$17,000,000,000 of our expense of the war. We are paying for it every hour of our lives.

### Arrest Them!

Let's ask the President and Congress for the arrest of the international bankers for wholesale murder and treason against the United States. Think of what the mothers suffered while the boys were making the bankers loans safe, think of what hell the soldiers went through on the fields of France, and they thought they were fighting for their country. If you will print this sign my name and address. When I get a dollar to spare will send for the paper.

A New York Dairy trust has put the price of milk in Erie to 4 and 5 cents a quart to drive out the others and that is where I ship to Erie to an independent.

Willard F. Marshall,  
Cambridge Springs,  
Pennsylvania.

### A LITTLE PRAISE

Dear Editor:

I take great pleasure to inform you that some of my distinguished editor friends sent me a copy of your valuable and interesting Midwest Free Press. I have read the same with great pleasure and interest and I am inclined to comment on some of the outstanding features namely "Trusting Banks" and also "Safety for Savings." I think this is one of the most important subjects for the American people for the present time.

I am very thankful that this paper has come into my assortment of choice literature. I am using a large collection of literature in my correspondence in tract form that I find very convenient for religious and political education.

I am also inclined to comment on the short article "Tobacco Facts Show Damages from Smoking." I consider this to be one of the contemptible evils and filthy habits that the filthy rank and file.

Am sorry to say there are very few people who have any vision worth mention, but I am very much pleased and encouraged that we have some journalists and editors who see their way clear in spite of the clouds. And I wish to say very modestly that you are one of those who are included amongst those that I consider namely, the wise shall understand.

This is the day when we have to be wise as serpents and harmless as doves and dare to be a Daniel, dare to stand alone, dare to have a purpose and dare to make it known.

Sincerely yours in the Master's service.

Evangelist Isaac Freeman,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

### BIRTH CONTROL

Editor's Note: We pay no attention to anonymous communications. If the Muscatine writer signing "A Subscriber" will write again giving his or her name and address and advising when the article "birth control in Iowa churches" was published, we will be glad to oblige.

### GOSSIP

Dear Editor:

We like your truthful straight to the point, with teeth in them, editorials. Go to it.

Gossip . . . is the curse of our day. More homes are broken, more happiness is ruined, more careers are downcast, more banks are closed by the careless repetition of guesses, rumors, scandals, - half-truths and untruths than by any other cause.

Gossip proceeds from jealousy, grows heavy on guesses, thrives on hurried whispers, and waxes juicy on "I told you so." Gossip deals in

dirt.

Gossip reform would be good for Muscatine, some folks especially. It would do a lot of them good. The biggest gossips on Sundays are the religious in church. Gossip caused a lot of ruin for Baker Enterprises in Muscatine. Those who have felt gossip know how it hurts and can cause ruin, where often there is no foundation of truth in the least bit. It would do every person good if he asked himself "Do you know if it is true before spreading it further."

Hattie Kroeger,  
Wilton, Iowa

## HE HATES KISSES FROM "IT" GIRLS

Dear Editor:

As an average healthy young man I like wholesome recreation which includes association with young ladies—not "it" girls. As a friendly bit of advice to our girls I would suggest they be more sparing of their kisses.

Ever since Adam ate the apple to please Eve, men have done foolish things to win the favors of fair ladies. The brave men of old fought to win their smiles. But today not only their smiles, but also their kisses are given as freely as any young sheik could desire.

The fellow with a car and some cigars to pass has all it takes to get a different girl every night of the week. The girls are plenty willing to come running out to the car. Character isn't considered one of the qualities.

I recently escorted a girl, whom I knew only as a speaking acquaintance, home from a party. During the ride to her home I couldn't help but think how pretty she was and hope I might see her more often in the near future. But at her door she smilingly turned and offered me her lips. Did I kiss her? Why should I? If I could kiss her after 15 minutes without an effort, so could any other boy who wanted to.

Here's one who is looking forward to the day when girls will realize that character means more than necking and boys must put forward more than boldness to win favor.

B. M.,  
Des Moines, Iowa

### LOAN SHARKS

Dear Editor:

We are mailing you, under separate cover, a copy of the Capital Times of Madison, Wisconsin, of April 20th, containing an account of the report of State Banking Commissioner, Kingston, on the small loan situation.

You will note that this statement is based on the consolidated reports of the Wisconsin "42 percenters" for 1932. His findings—"Interest rates on small loans could be slashed nearly sixty-five per cent. . . . An interest rate of 1½ per cent per month or 18 per cent per year, would give companies a fair profit in years like 1932. . . . and even a lesser rate in normal years"—are directly in line with our habitual contention.

The Capital Times is to be congratulated on its crusade against outrageous high interest. There are no "hinges at the knees" of that newspaper, either, Mr. Connor. The hairy hand of greed hasn't stifled the "voice of the tribune" there. It takes nerve and character to go down the line that way in the interests of the "poor devils."

More power to such men as yourself, Editor Evjue of Madison, and a handful of courageous Iowa crusaders of the press. Few have the entrails to be a pioneer; many follow in the wake of the trail blazers. That is the history of civilization . . . and progress.

FILE THE TEETH OF THE  
LOAN SHARK IN AUGUST!

Citizens Protective League  
Dan McIntyre, Manager,  
Des Moines, Iowa

## ASKS REAL FACTS ON SENATOR LONG

Dear Editor:

Please find enclosed one dollar bill as I have to count my pennies—just getting harder put every day as for money.

Write all articles you can get from Huey Long as he has the dope on the big money.

Also am glad to read that Norman Baker will soon be on the air as the common people need all the help they can get at the present time. Norman Baker and the Free Press will sure give us real facts which the people can't find out very easy any other way.

John C. Lange,  
Springville, Iowa

## MEDICAL TYRANNY MILITARIZED SAYS MICHIGAN WRITER

Writing in "The Truth-Teller," Rolla Myers states:

The kind of "freedom" Americans are propagating for themselves under medically dominated bureaus, is well exemplified in the following excerpt from the hearings held before a joint Congressional committee on bill H. R. 3905 "for relief of unemployment," as published on page 863 of the current (Mich. 27) Congressional Record, on the requirements for admission to the benefits of federal "relief work" at the stupendous stipend of one dollar a day and keep:

Rep. Fitzgibbons: You will make a record of the medical examination you give these men (applicants for relief work).

Gen. MacArthur: Yes, sir.

Rep. Fitzgibbons: That is a public record?

Gen. MacArthur: It is.

Rep. Fitzgibbons: If a man is turned down for some defect, would it not be a handicap to him in procuring a job in private employment later on?

Gen. MacArthur: I fancy so.

Rep. Griswold: In respect to the medical treatment contemplated, you do not contemplate making it any more than the World War treatment?

Gen. MacArthur: Such as vaccination for smallpox and for typhoid and para typhoid.

Medical freedomists are generally well informed how public doctors, holding their jobs independently of the franchise of the people, have it in their power to, and sometimes do terribly abuse their power to ruin a man's opportunity in this world, if they choose to find some germ in his mouth and so order him to a course of invasive injections of animal juices against which he is conscientiously deeply opposed.

And Rep. Griswold's query is to the point. How many soldiers do I know, who have never known a well day since their subjection to medical and surgical experimenting during the War, and particularly my own brother-in-law who never even left America, and was engaged only as book-keeper in the commissary, yet he, too, is among the doctor-made casualties of that hey-day epoch of medical experiments on human beings. Americans owe it to themselves and to their children to rebel in any way that to them seems likely to prove effective, against this constantly increasing menace of federally established medical-minded bureaus over fondly mis-called "free" Americans. The President of the American Federation of Labor said in these same hearings, that the whole "relief" scheme "smacks of fascism, of Hitlerism, of sovietism." It makes the acceptance of vaccination and the whole round of invasive medication at medical option, a condition of employment. And the bill,

as originally drawn up, proposed to draft young men into this service at executive option, putting them into a condition little if at all better than that of the state slaves of Bolshevik Russia. That is, directly subject them to a dictatorship, however benign at the present time. The bane of a dictatorship is that it is a dictatorship, and may not stay benign. So runs the eternal lesson of human history—if men would, but learn these lessons of human history and profit by them. The bill as the administration proposed it, would be financial "relief" to the government doctors and other federal "deserving individuals" politically selected to administer such a scheme, but it would put the material that it envisages, the homeless, foraging boys, into a lock-step formation of government slaves. Good neighborliness is the essence of good government, but God deliver us from the ministrations of Uncle Sham as perverted by our plutocratic "friends of the government." This development in our national government is nothing new on the face of the globe, but it is sickening to realize that our erstwhile precocious nation has become senile so prematurely, as measured by the average duration of independence in the souls of a great nation's people.

### A ROOSEVELT OPPONENT

Dear Editor:

You are whooping right in that I want the Free Press.

Am anxiously waiting for Mr. Baker to open up on the bunch wherever they may be and hope he will castigate them as they surely need it. Their species should be wiped out on the American continent.

President Roosevelt surely missed his chance of a lifetime in not federalizing the banks when he had the chance to really do something. Instead he jumped on those who had nothing and is giving to the money class. I think the whole country will have a different picture to look at in four years—a face minus the grin. He will be no better than his three predecessors. We need no Czar in this country—just brains and honesty.

Dr. Chas. F. Honey, D.C.,  
Cleveland, Ohio

### A CAREFUL OBSERVER

Mr. Norman Baker  
Laredo, Texas  
Box 163

Dear Sir:

I have been a very sympathetic watcher in the Medico-Federal Radio Commission persecution of yourself and the essential truths you were broadcasting—it is a long time since I lost my reverential awe of the medical profession—for long years I was slave to both—then I was sick in body and spiritually—now I thank my Creator that in my 70th year I am healed and set free.

I have learned to trust in GOD and his revealed word. I am vitally interested in the truth as contained in the Bible, particularly in relation to God's promises to clean up this dirty, devilish, unfair, tyrannical rule now so manifest on every part of the earth.

Your fight with the medico thieves and their strong organization has particularly interested me in so far as I could gain information thereon—we in Canada are now suffering under a like persecution on behalf of a half wit Radio commissioner, who is persisting in breaking the fundamental law of our British constitution viz—freedom to worship God in accordance to each individual's conscience—our very wise radio commissioner is actually abrogating to himself the power of a dictator on what we weak minded Canadians shall hear, believe or do in relation to God's word and over His air.

Realizing your fight has only commenced and knowing you will receive your full share of persecution, when your powerful station gets going, I am going to watch the outcome with interest and listen in occasionally believe.

Please turn to page fifteen



# MEDICAL ETHICS ARE PUZZLING TO THIS WRITER WHO WONDERS IF THEY MAY NOT HIDE MURDER

Just dust off the old dictionary, find your lorgnette and look up the meaning of the word "ethics." Standard of character is the most commonly understood definition. So by a process of reasoning Medical Ethics should be the epitome of all that is fine, all that is glorious and all that is true in medical circles.

You hear a lot about Medical Ethics nowadays and understand that this invisible neck-iron prohibits the modest M. D. from advertising his wares in the public press. You also are instructed that an ethical practitioner of the orthodox school must not solicit business at the ambulance stretcher nor split his "takings" with some enthusiast who "pulls in" patients to his cavernous offices. And yet, John Public, sees prominent M. D.'s over their own signatures endorsing all manner of tooth pastes, lotions, cold cures, bunion removers and germ eradicators on the advertising boards in true circus fashion and listen, perhaps in astonishment, while other ethical Medicos, far from anonymous, decant in florid tones over this or that sponsored radio health program.

There seems to be absolutely no limit to which a prominent M.D. may go and still remain safely within the sheltering folds of the professional ethics. True, the little and unsuccessful Medico may be called softly to account for ignoring the ethical proprieties of this mysterious cheek-rein but the world is beginning to understand that when an orthodox medical physician or surgeon has become famous he may then mold the ethical restrictions to meet almost any situation to which he may aspire.

I could cite you numerous instances where the "quackery" character of the business transacted by many prominent members of the medical profession have reeked to the Heavens and yet no visible censure was administered by those members of this privileged clan whose publicized duty it is to determine violations of the rules and regulations of professional conduct.

But we may let that pass. We all have seen so many "funny" things happen in medical circles that we realize that its standards of decency is rather gutta percha in their construction. It would seem that the correct ethics have chameleon characteristics of shadings and depend entirely on conditions—prominence of the M.D.—plus, in most cases, monetary considerations.

The most sinister aspect of these highly flaunted ethics is the "huddle" tendency of the profession when one of their number gets caught in a "slip up." Then we find these same ethics are more rigid than the rugged cross, are more binding than a fraternal oath and are more sacred than a covenant of God. Mal-practices must be concealed—must be hidden from public knowledge—must be protected from criticism and derision.

Any lawyer will tell you that no M. D. will testify against the practices of another—no matter how flagrant may be the breach of the guilty brother. In private, an M. D. may condemn, in no uncertain terms, the ignorance—the assinnity—the criminal carelessness of a fellow practitioner—even venturing the opinion that the culprit should be exposed, expurgated and executed—but these

private opinions are always "off the record" and they receive a complete fumigation and white-washing before they reach the witness stand.

Why? The answer is simple—two words: mutual protection! No M. D. knows when he may let a knife slip or permit a prescription pencil to wander and thus send his unsuspecting patient to a premature Hallelujah. A simple operation often fills a shroud and a bunch of bad writing may turn a prescription into a death warrant.

Medical ethics! These bespectacled, VanDyked executioners have adopted "Ethics" as a protective cloak in the place of the grotesque mask, the bullock horns, the feathers and the other masquerades of the Dark Ages which kept them anonymous and weaved about them the safety of superstitious immunity they no longer possess.

But the "Ethics" garment is becoming rather threadbare under the light of advancing civilization. The people are seeing through the sham and the day will come when murder in the surgical ward or the physician's office will have to stand the gaff just as truly as a "bumping off" in the ghetto. "Thou Shalt Not Kill" was written for the M. D.'s just as certainly as for the rest of humanity and, ethics or no ethics, the death cell will await all murderers whether murder is spelled murder or MurDer with an M. D. emphasis.—Dan Righer in Nature's Path.

## Tobacco Facts

**Editor's Note:** Tobacco contains nicotine, a habit forming drug, injurious to health. Men and women who know the deleterious effects of tobacco, but against this balance what they think is the pleasure and nervous relief smoking gives them, may be wise. Real information on tobacco is seldom given by daily newspapers hungry for large tobacco company advertising.

Henry W. Farnam, professor of economics, Yale University, says: "I am sure that there are many who have accepted the tobacco habit as one of the social customs of the day without giving it any study, and then, having for some reason been led to study into its economic or hygienic effects, have been amazed at the magnitude of the evils of which it is the source."

Dr. von Frankl Hochwart, the eminent nerve specialist, read a paper on tobacco, dealing only with the nervous diseases of smokers at a meeting of neurologists; eight physicians took part in the discussion, and not one of them expressed dissent on an essential point. Professor Farnam comments:

"This distinguished authority based his statements on the study of 1,500 of his own patients who were heavy nicotineists. After eliminating all the other poisons or diseases which might have affected these cases, he reached the general conclusion that, among smokers in general, about one-third complained troubles which they attributed, to tobacco. These symptoms were particularly strong in the case of heavy smokers, of whom half showed bad effects, lasting sometimes for a considerable time. The troubles were especially noticeable in the case of cigarette smokers. The most common complaints were palpitation of the heart and general nervousness, but a large number of other nervous affections were diagnosed as specifically attributable to nicotine, such as loss of memory, meningitis, asphasia, deafness, and dyspepsia."

## INDIGESTION

The first big cause of indigestion is the inability to break down, or chemically to change in a proper manner, the food that is ingested. Other main causes are:

(1) Inefficient mastication—Thorough mastication, other things being equal, is one of the greatest aids to sound digestion. For the sake of the teeth, as well as the digestion, avoid soft, especially starchy foods, and eat more hard foods.

(2) Over-eating and wrong eating.—We should point out that over-eating of protein (meat and flesh foods generally) produces far more serious results in the body than does the over-eating of other food elements.

(3) Ill-treatment of the intestines. Due mainly to bad combinations of food, which leads to fermentation and flatulence.

(4) Ill-usage of the colon—Resulting in constipation and colitis, and very often appendicitis.

(5) Bad mental habits.—Worry, fear, anxiety, apprehension, anger, hatred, jealousy, etc.

Obviously the first thing to do in an effort to overcome indigestion is to stop ill-using the various organs of digestion. Show a little more respect for the stomach and it will not go back on you. Then you should eat pure, natural food in moderation. The more simple one's food, the less craving there will be for unnatural foods and stimulants. Especially should you avoid eating starchy and sugar foods to excess. Tea and coffee are stimulants; they have no food value.

The bowels should be trained to do their own work, and should not be excused by recourse to drugs, purgatives, and the like.



## HAPPINESS AND HEALTH

Nothing conduces so directly to happiness as cheerfulness. It is a quality which is its own immediate reward. He who is gay has always reason for being so, namely, the fact that he is gay. Cheerfulness alone can make up for the loss of every other possession, while nothing can take its place. We may be young, handsome, rich, and high in station; still, estimating our happiness, the question will be asked: Are we cheerful with it all? But if we see a person who is cheerful, no matter whether he be young, or old, straight of limb or deformed, poor or rich, he is happy. Therefore let us open wide the door to cheerfulness whenever it knocks. It can never come amiss. Instead of thinking thus, however we often hesitate whether to admit it at all, and begin to reflect whether we really have every cause for contentment, or fear that gaiety will disturb our serious thoughts and anxious problems. But what good these will do is very uncertain, while cheerfulness is a direct gain.—Schopenhauer.—Heath Culture.

## BABY CARE

A baby should be dressed as quickly and quietly as possible, the clothes being drawn on over the feet instead of the head.

It is well to rub the baby's buttocks and upper thighs with oil. Of

course, this tends to more or less stain the diapers, but the oil is very soothing to the skin and prevents chafing and rash produced by wet diapers.

After the bath, the baby should be nursed and quietly placed in a well aired bed. Sleep will quickly ensue.

Most authorities agree that the best time for baby's bath is before the mid-morning feeding after the bowels have moved. It may be given in the evening, however, or at any other time most convenient for the mother, except immediately after feeding.

## HARD WATER

Question: What about drinking hard water?

Answer: Hard water usually contains an excess of lime or calcium. These minerals in this solution are not organic—they are inorganic or dead. This lime and calcium is entirely different from the lime and calcium supplied to the body through eating certain vegetables, fruits, cereals and milk. The body cannot and does not absorb for its use inorganic minerals. It can only use organic or live mineral compounds. Therefore the lime and calcium found in hard water does not do you any good and may do you much harm. A nail is made of iron—but not the kind of iron the body can use—not the kind of iron that you obtain when you eat raisins.

# CANCER

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# A FARM LEADER ASKS JUSTICE

(Continued from page seven)

credit or by unfair chain store competition. There is no such a thing as freedom of contract or independent individualism. Today a few big bankers completely control commerce, industry, transportation and agriculture. The lives and destinies of 120,000,000 Americans and countless millions in foreign lands are absolutely dominated by a little oligarchy of international financiers—and such a condition should be abhorrent to every thinking person.

What are we going to do about it—and what can we do about it? These are fair questions, for, after all, no one should indulge in destructive criticism unless he can offer as an alternative some constructive remedies. I have some immediate remedies to propose—and I think they are sound—but in the long run, of course, we must fundamentally reconstruct our entire industrial system. Let us first reconsider the immediate remedies which would help the farmers and workers and small businessmen of America get back upon a basis where they at least would be sure of shelter and food.

## Remonetize Silver

The most important step is the remonetization of silver. President Garfield once said: "Whoever controls the volume of money of any country is absolute master of all industry and commerce." Time has proved him to be correct. The international bankers today have an absolute monopoly of gold and therefore they control credit—and commerce and agriculture, our jobs, our homes, and the disposition of our lives and those of our loved ones.

It is my firm belief that the remonetization of silver would double the price of wheat, cotton, beef and all other farm products within 60 days. Remonetization of silver would overnight quadruple the purchasing power of China, India, Mexico, South America and all the other 44 silver-using countries of the world, and this would permit them to buy the products of our now idle factories.

Today we have less than five billion dollars worth of gold in the United States and we owe debts of 200 billion. In fact, there are only 11 billion dollars worth of gold in the entire world and the supply of money has failed to keep pace with the expanding needs of commerce.

When will our so-called statesmen learn the truth? When will they inform themselves why it is that Canada and Germany and England and other countries can pay our tariffs and still undersell us? When will they learn why Japanese manufacture a large part of the American flags we hang out during our national celebrations?

There is just one reason: Our ignorant bankers, blinded by avarice, cling to the gold standard because they have a monopoly of that metal and refuse to concede that a nation with a high priced dollar can purchase the products of other nations that have low priced money, but cannot sell its own products to nations that have the low priced money. The gold standard is the primary cause of millions of foreclosed homes. It is the cause of farmers feeding milk to their pigs while city children get rickets from undernourishment.

Remonetize silver and our trade with other nations will revive despite barriers; farm prices will go up; factory wheels will start turning; and in 60 days we will have broken the artificial gold monopoly of the bankers that is strangling world commerce and prosperity will be in our midst again instead of just around some mythical corner we never quite reach. Thinking men should long ago have reached the

conclusion that a monetary system under which at least 40,000,000 persons are either entirely or partially the objects of charity; under which the values of farm products have dropped to one-third the cost of production; and where the ratio of business is less than one half its normal ratio can hardly be described as "sound currency."

## Other Measures

Remonetization of silver is the first and most fundamental step to bring about immediate improvement, but there are other helpful measures which should be taken:

One is to change our system of banking so that the government alone has the privilege of issuing money. This power is defined by the constitution, but we have surrendered that right to private bankers. This gives them control over credit and permits them to collect huge interest charges. Our indebtedness is so stupendous that society can no longer support the interest burden.

Taxes also need revision. The upper brackets of the personal income, corporation and estate taxes should be stiffly increased on a graduated basis. In no other way can wealth gradually be redistributed.

Our tariff system should be radically changed. Present schedules figure about 80 per cent in favor of manufacturers and about 20 per cent in favor of producers of raw materials. Independent oil producers have been almost crushed by Mellon-Rockefeller importations of cheap oils from South America and monopolies like Mellon's aluminum trust are granted rates which keep out rivals and thus permit extortionate prices to the public.

## Re-finance Farming

Another emergent need is the refinancing of farm mortgages. The farmers of this nation owe an aggregate of 12½ billion dollars and pay an average of nearly 7 per cent interest. That \$875,000,000 annual interest is a terrific toll upon agriculture. The Farmers' Union favors the issuance of two billion dollars in government bonds to refinance farm mortgages on the basis of 1½ per cent interest and 1½ per cent yearly payment of the principal. The bill now before Congress fixes the interest rates at 4½ per cent interest—another weak surrender to the money lenders who have taken charge of the temple of government.

It also is necessary to put farm commodities up to a price of not less than cost of production including interest on investment. This can best be done by simple price fixing such as we had during the war. The bill urged upon Congress by the administration is a piece of economic folly. It does not attempt to give the producer the cost of production; its administration will be expensive; it provides for the leasing of idle lands which is sure to result in a noisome scandal; and it attempts to regulate acreage which may result in short crops and disaster to the nation. It looks to me as if those sponsoring this bill had an army of relatives they want to get on the public payroll. It is admittedly an experiment, and in my opinion bound to result in failure.

The foregoing measures, if wisely drawn, would give the farmers living prices and put jobless workers back on the payroll—but at best they are only temporary palliatives and do not offer a permanent solution. As I stated before, the root of our economic troubles lies in the fact that farmers and workers of this nation are legally robbed by systematic exploitation and that cannot be changed until the system itself is changed—and possibly our system of government.

## Three Roads To Reform

There are three ways of running the affairs of business and government. One is known as the capitalistic system and we have it in its fullest flower in this country. Another system is the communistic as exemplified by present day Russia. The third system is the co-operative system, which perhaps has made most headway in Denmark.

Personally, I feel the capitalistic sys-

tem is doomed. It has as its foundation the principles of brutality, dishonesty and avarice. It encourages everything that is evil; it creates in man wholly inhuman instincts. It logically leads to wars, to famine, to crime, to world-wide depressions.

The communistic system has warm defenders and its advocates can point to great gains it has made in Russia. At the same time it is highly centralized and autocratically directed. I, personally, feel it never will appeal to the average highly individualized American and I also feel that democratically governed smaller units will accomplish things more efficiently than they are accomplished in Russia. As we are coming to see, mere size sometimes is a handicap.

The co-operative system is based on service instead of profits. It has as its chief attributes unselfishness and the brotherhood of man. It is founded on the highest human instincts. I want to give one illustration of the vast and vital difference between the capitalistic and the co-operative social systems.

Suppose we consider the whole nation as father, mother, sons and daughters, sitting around a great family table upon which is heaped the national wealth. Every member of that group is co-operative in spirit. They are Christian. They do not want more than their fair share of all the things on that table. If some one at that table should say: "I will take all the goodies, the rest of you can have the soup and greens," he would start a riot. The others would not stand for such greed and avarice. That is the co-operative spirit.

## Unfair Distribution

But how do we behave under the capitalistic system? One hundred and twenty million people surround the table on which lies the national wealth. Under the capitalistic system four per cent of the family reach out hoggish hands and say: "We will

## THE TERRIBLE POOR

By Blanche Merrill

(From Variety, New York)

I'm one of the poor that you always have with you,  
The terrible poor that you have to endure;  
The poor that are here and have nothing to give you;  
The heart-heavy, heart-weary, heart-broken poor;  
Discouraged, disheartened, disconsolate, sad,  
Frightened and frantic and friendless and mad;  
Stunted and stunted and stifled and gaunt,  
Hungry and horded and horrid in want;  
Waiting and watching, and wondering why;  
Wretched and weary and wanting to die;  
Haggard and helpless and hopeless and wild,  
Scheming and dreaming the dreams of a child;  
Faces with traces of terrors and tears,  
Pale, pinched and peaked, and old for their years;  
Broken and battered and beaten and bruised,  
Crouching and cringing like creatures accused;  
Cornered and crowded in quarters uncared,  
Skinny and scanty and scrawny and scared;  
Striving and starving as blindly they breed,  
Nursing on mothers too famished to feed;  
Onward and onward and onward they trod,  
Wondering whether or not there's a God;  
Screaming and screaming and howling with hate,  
Blaspheming, damning and cursing their fate;  
The poor, that you always have with you,  
The terrible poor that you have to endure;  
The poor that are here and have nothing to give you,  
God lead them—God help them—God pity—the poor.

take 80 per cent of the profits and you 96 per cent of the people can have 20 per cent to divide among you."

The pity of it is that the 96 per cent of the people do not rise up in righteous indignation and refuse to let the 4 per cent hog the good things of life. That is the job that lies before us in America—to organize the 75,000,000 farmers and workers who create the real wealth of the country so that together we can get rid of the leeches and social parasites who through the interest and profit system bleed white each year the producers of the nation.

It is our job to see that there is a more equitable distribution of wealth; it is our job to see that those who live by clipping coupons shall have their swollen fortunes clipped by steeper income and inheritance taxes; it is our job to make the legalized robber take his hands out of the pockets of the farmer and the worker and to keep them out.

Most of all, it is our job to ORGANIZE—because only through organization can there be effective power to carry on to a victory that will bring about equality, justice and the principles of the Golden Rule, and establish in this nation a co-operative commonwealth that shall stand for the real brotherhood of man.

## Famous Remarks

Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania has the floor. Ladies and Gentlemen. Senator Reed. (Ta-ra-tarra-rah!)

Senator Reed:

"Mr. President, we have never got ourselves out of a depression by loafing. We have only gotten out by hard work. This may be a new era, but there are some principles that still remain true. The law of gravitation is still with us; the law of hard work is still with us; and that is the only way we are going to get out of the depression."

These bright remarks of the Senior Senator from Joe Grundy's state deserve to be preserved forever in the shining galaxy of immortal remarks that have contributed to the hilarity of an otherwise dreary world. They take their place with remarks like these:

"There is no such thing as being out of work, only being out of hire."—Henry Ford.

"What are those people doing there, loafing on the streets (in front of closed Ford factories)? Why don't they go to work?"—Henry Ford.

"What are the people crying for bread? Why don't they eat cake?"—Marie Antoinette.

"The trouble with them is not that they are unemployed, but that they are unemployable."—President Roosevelt the First.

"I will get to Berlin if it costs me my last moujik."—Czar Nicholas Romanoff.

"What is a man to do when he is out of a job, can't find work and has a starving family?" "God knows; I don't."—William H. Taft.

"Prosperity is just around the corner."—Anon. J. Ibib.

"Two chickens in every garage, a noble experiment in the pot and rugged individualism forever."—He-b-rt C. H--v-r.

"I have a close tie with the Greeks. Why, when I was at college I won a medal for translating Horace." (Note: Horace was a Latin poet, not a Greek.)—J. Patrick O'Brien.

"What this country needs is a good five-cent cigar."—Thomas R. Marshall.

"I'll match my private life with any man's."—James John Joseph Walker.

"Save your pennies and your dollars will take care of themselves."—Any leader of thought.

"Spend now for prosperity."—The same. "My program for America: Work hard, spend more and save your money."—Vasily Ilyitch Mont-des-Flours.

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## PEOPLE'S PULPIT

(Continued from page twelve)

ing that righteousness will eventually prevail.

I am glad to learn from the Golden Age magazine that God's truth will shortly be broadcast over your station. Surely mankind needs encouragement at this critical time.

I will be very much pleased to receive a copy of the booklet described in Golden Age dated March 29, 1933.

Yours for righteousness and fair dealing.

J. A. Manning,  
Owen Sound, Ont.  
Canada

## MEDICAL SCIENCE NOT SUFFICIENT

In the flush of the application of science to medicine it was believed that medicine was to become as exact and as impersonal as mechanics. The schools of medicine selected men who excelled in laboratory science, not men with a driving desire to help mankind. Physicians of today are too much wedded to science in the laboratory, but the need of the sick is for a physician and not for a scientist.

Science tends to destroy the intimate relationship between the doctor and the patient. In becoming a scientist the physician loses his prestige in the confidence of the patient, too often failing to prove himself master of the art of healing. Patients want practical results in healing, not theory of infections, and they care little or nothing about science or the socialization of medicine.

The sick need a friend in time of trouble, and the general practitioner is the man to look to, not the scientist, not the specialist. As a young doctor it was not expected that I would be accomplished in food and cookery, nor is it different with doctors today, but with right feeding, healing is more likely.

The simpler the feeding the more rapid the convalescence with less likelihood of a relapse. My expectations for healing as a young physician were based on laboratory science. Laboratory science failed to meet my expectations, it failed then, and fails to work now. Simple care and simple feeding does better for patients, but it is not so remunerative for the doctor. — Health Culture.

### Knowledge Test

1. Who has been the oldest President of the United States, and who the youngest?
2. How many feet are there in a mile?
3. What are the five most common American surnames?
4. What three cities have been the capital of the United States?
5. If a 25-pound ball and a 1-pound ball were dropped from the same level at the same time, which would reach the earth first?

#### Answers

1. Oldest, William Henry Harrison, inaugurated at age of 68; youngest, Theodore Roosevelt, age 43.
2. 5,280.
3. Smith, Johnson, Brown, Williams, and Jones.
4. New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.
5. Both would reach earth at the same time, since the force of gravity is the same.

### NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:  
Notice is hereby given that the TMT Magazine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Iowa, which commenced business on the 30th day of December, 1930, has been dissolved by vote of the stockholders as provided in its Articles of Incorporation.

TMT MAGAZINE COMPANY  
Charles W. Gray, Vice President  
Irma Baker, Secretary

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## HUGE RAIL LOANS DRAW CRITICISM

A writer in the New Republic, speaking of the "crazy corporation wilderness" in which we live, cites four loans aggregating nearly \$50,000,000 made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to railroads under so-called Van Sweringen control.

"When the history of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is finally written," says this writer, "the job should be turned over to Bugs Baer. He alone can do justice to it."

We question, however, whether even Bugs Baer's acute sense of the anomalies and absurdities of life could do full justice to some of the incomprehensible transactions already charged to the account of this corporation.

A case in point is its loan of \$20,000,000 to the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which was denounced in these columns as an utterly unjustifiable use of the people's money. The railroad was bankrupt when the loan was made. It should have gone the way of any mismanaged and ill-fated railroad property, frankly acknowledging its inability to pay current bills and meet the fixed charges of its distended capital.

Before this normal course could be taken, however, there was a little detail to be ironed out, consisting of an indebtedness to J. P. Morgan & Co. of about \$9,000,000.

The Interstate Commerce Commission assumed that the bankers for the road would be interested in its rehabilitation and grateful for government aid. Not so, however. The house of Morgan was willing that the government should loan the people's money to the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, but insisted that a large part of the sum thus obtained should be paid on account of its prior loans to the railroad company. It is needless to say that the bankers had their way.

Now the road is in receivership and, as the New Republic says, the government is "holding the bag."

The amounts loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Van Sweringen railroads, to keep them out of bankruptcy, are as follows:

Missouri Pacific	\$20,134,800
Nickel Plate	18,200,000
Erie Railroad	7,233,000
Pere Marquette	3,000,000

\$48,567,800

What justification can there be for these loans?

It may appear later whether the true purpose was to save the investments of savings banks and insurance companies in the railroad properties, or to save the Alleghany Corporation, the holding company in which the Van Sweringens have centralized their control of the Pere Marquette, the Nickel Plate, the Erie, the Missouri Pacific and other companies. It is interesting and melancholy to contrast what might have been accomplished with this huge sum of money had it been expended for housing and employment.

It would have built nearly 20,000 dwellings and supplied employment, directly or indirectly, for 60,000 men.

And in addition to the relief from hardship that it would have brought to a large section of our population, the loan would have been repaid as and when it fell due.—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Netherland exporters are using carbon dioxide ice to keep flowers fresh when they are shipped long distances.

## Triumphs



Fraulein Hilde Zerliner, who triumphed over all competitors for the title "Germany's prettiest Jewess."

## Farm Wages Lowest Level In 33 Years

Hired help on farms was receiving one-fourth less in wages April 1 than a year ago. The wage level was only 72 per cent of the pre-war average, or less than at any time within the last 33 years.

The Department of Agriculture says the demand for farm help is about 7 per cent less than that of a year ago when it was only two-thirds of normal.

The number of workers seeking jobs has increased 3 per cent during the last year, bringing the available supply of farm labor to about one-fourth more than normal.

Average monthly wages, including room and board, were \$14.67 on April 1. Day wage rates, without board, ranged from \$2.10 in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, to 55 cents in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

Preparations for spring planting and other seasonal work normally cause an increase in wage rates, but this year an advance occurred in only seven states. In other states wages declined from January to April.

## LAWYERS CHANGE THEIR OPINIONS

A month ago the high-priced attorneys for insurance companies appeared before legislative committees to damn mortgage moratorium bills with bell and book as "unconstitutional."

Those grand phrases of "impairment of contract," "confiscation of property without due process of law," "violation of the 14th amendment," rolled smoothly from the tongues of the learned counsel to the awe of the legislators.

But where were these attorneys just a month later as a bill to declare a moratorium on insurance policy loans and cash surrenders came before the legislature to protect insurance companies against runs?

Where, oh where, were their round-sounding legal phrases about "impairment of contract" then? Forgotten quite. The learned legal gentlemen wanted this bill passed.

It all depends whose ox is gored.—The Progressive.



## LISTEN FOLKS--

JUDGE J. F. RUTHERFORD of New York City will be heard again Sunday evening over the following stations:

WOC, Davenport—WHO, Des Moines, at 5:00 p. m.  
WMT, Waterloo, at 6:45 p. m.

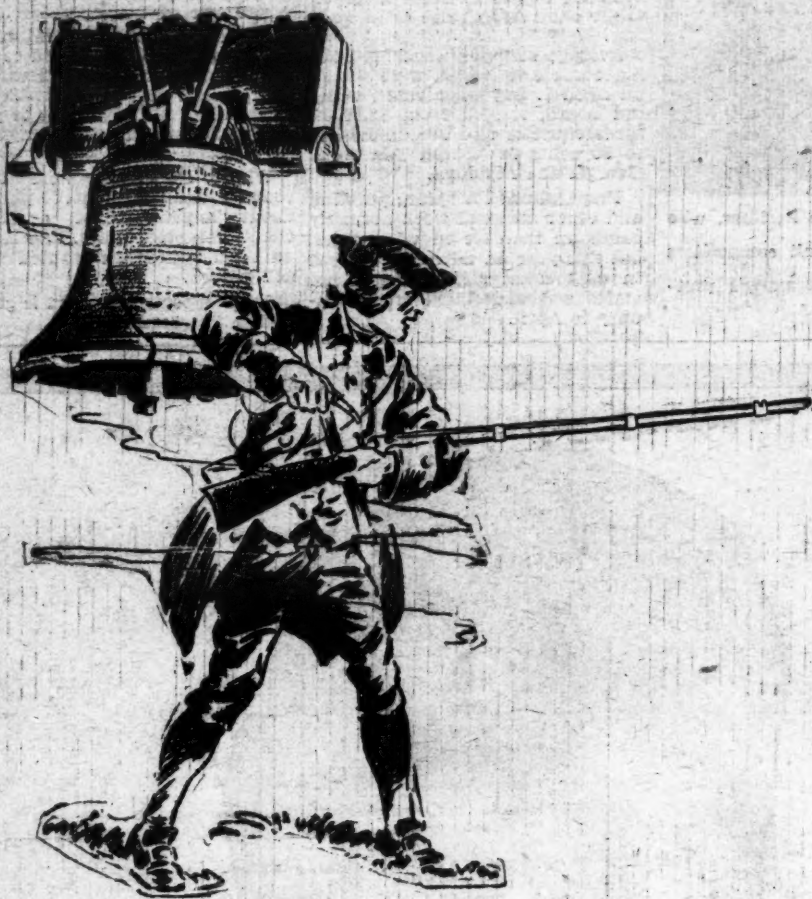
THE TIME is now due for the vindication of Jehovah God's name.

Within a short time, Jehovah God will destroy all of Satan, the Devil's organization, which includes every organization on the earth today that oppresses the people, and slanders God's name. Immediately following that great destruction Jehovah God by Christ will fully establish His government of righteousness in all the earth.

Let the people, therefore, cease to give heed to schemes of reform brought forth by men. The kingdom of Jehovah God is the hope of the world. Let all who love righteousness give full allegiance to Jehovah and to His kingdom and receive His blessings.



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